THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1781.

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The Trial of Lord George Gordon. [63].

ON Monday morning, Feb. 5. at half paſt ſeven o'clock, Lord George came down from his apartment in the tower, and went into a coach, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Gentleman-Jailor, his two ſervants behind. The Duke of Gordon, Lord William and Lord Adam Gordon, Col. Woodford, and ſeveral other relations, took to their reſpective carriages, nine in all. There were about thirty foot-ſoldiers and twelve wardens to guard the coach. They arrived at Weſtminſter about a quarter before nine. — Lord George was dreſſed in black velvet, white ſilk ſtockings, his hair powdered, but not curled; and looked pale and thin, but very calm and collected.

The Proteſtant-Aſſociation committee accompanied his Lordſhip from the tower in coaches, and went into the Swan inn, at the foot of Weſtminſter bridge, for the purpoſe of giving his Lordſhip every relief in their power. Between nine and ten o'clock a great number of the guards were drawn up upon the parade, and each man provided with twenty-four rounds of powder and ball. They were then formed into ſeveral diviſions, and marched off to take poſt in various paſſes in Weſtminſter. The London foot-aſſociation were quartered in St Paul's and other churches, in readineſs to quell

any diſturbance. A number of ſoldiers were ſtationed in the artillery-ground, and a guard was ſent to Newgate. In ſhort, every precaution was taken for preſerving peace.

While the names of the jury were called over, the court was moved for permiſſion to the priſoner to ſit down. Lord Mansfield anſwered, "Yes, certainly."

When the pannel was called over, the priſoner challenged nineteen, the Attorney-General challenged ſeven, and then the following gentlemen were ſworn:

Thomas Collins, of Berner's ſtreet, Foreman.
Henry Haſtings, Queen-Anne ſtreet.
Edward Hulſe, Harley ſtreet.
Edward Pomfret, New-North ſtreet.
Gedaliah Gatfield, Hackney.
Joſeph Pickles, Homerton.
Edward Gordon, Bromley.
Marmaduke Peacock, Hackney.
Francis Deagon, ditto.
Simon Le Sage, Cockſpur ſtreet.
Robert Armitage, Kenſington.
John Ricks, Whitechapel.

Mr Norton, one of the counſel for the proſecution, acquainted the court and jury, That the priſoner ſtood indicted for high treaſon, in intending to levy war againſt his preſent Majeſty: That to effect this traitorous purpoſe, on the 2d of June laſt, and at divers other times, between that day and the 10th of the ſaid month, with a great multitude of perſons, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, and colours flying, he moſt wickedly, maliciouſly, and traitorouſly, did prepare and levy public war, &c. contrary to the duty of his allegiance, &c.; and that to this indictment the priſoner pleaded, NOT GUILTY.

Then the Attorney-General roſe, and entered more fully into the nature of the crime with which the priſoner was charged. — He obſerved, that the offence of levying war againſt the king, by the act 25° Edward III. was of two kinds: one immediately againſt the perſon of the king; another, called conſtructive levying war, where there is an inſurrection of a great and numerous multitude, to carry and effect by force and numbers the alteration of the eſtabliſhed law of the country, the redreſs of national grievances, or the reformation of evils, real or imaginary, in which the inſurgents have no particular intereſt. It is, ſaid he, of this latter kind that the priſoner ſtands accuſed.

You who reſide in this county (continued he) are no ſtrangers to the occaſion of this proſecution. In the end of the year 1778, an act was paſſed, repealing certain proviſions of an act 11° & 12° Will. III. affecting Roman-Catholics, [an abſtract of which act, and of the laws then in force againſt Roman-Catholics, the latter from Blackſtone's Commentaries, we inſerted [40. 393, 4.] at the time] The hiſtory of the times do not furniſh any ground of neceſſity, or any apology, for the act. We have an account of it by Bp Burnet. It was the effect of party faction againſt the court. The bill was brought in, that the court might reject it, and that an odium might be fixed upon them for rejecting it. Thoſe who brought it in, did not wiſh or mean it to paſs. But they were diſappointed; for the court gave no oppoſition to it. The party wiſhed to drop it; and Bp Burnet ſays, they added very ſevere and unreaſonable clauſes to the bill, and ſent it to the Lords, in hopes that that Houſe would reject it. In that they were diſappointed; for it paſſed the Houſe of Lords. The paſſing of it was the mere operation of faction.

The penalties and puniſhments appeared to every body ſo extremely ſevere, that very few proſecutions were brought upon this act. I remember but of one only: it was a perſon for officiating in a houſe about Wapping to ſome foreign tailors; for which he was doomed to perpetual impriſonment. But they were ſtill liable to private extortionary demands, to which they yielded, to avoid many proſecutions, or that they might have the liberty of enjoying what long had been in their families, and deſcended to them. This law remained in the ſtatute-book, but ſcarcely put in execution, though ſufficient to keep up perpetual alarm, till the year 1778, when the act before mentioned was paſſed, to relieve the Roman-Catholics from theſe particular proviſions. The repeal-act paſſed the Commons with almoſt an unanimity. The oppoſition made, was not to the principle of the bill, but that it did not go far enough in the redreſs; it was thought the Roman-Catholics ſhould be relieved from other penalties. At the time of paſſing the act repealed, they ſtood by law excluded from any ſhare of government, and from any office of truſt, military or civil; and the perſons performing any part of the functions of

prieſts,

prieſts, or teaching of ſchools, were liable to many pecuniary penalties, and in ſome inſtances to impriſonment for one year. So the law ſtood when theſe additional puniſhments were enacted to be inflicted.

He then takes notice of the inſurrections in Scotland; giving as his reaſon, "becauſe, when I come to ſtate the conduct of the priſoner, it will appear to be a very material circumſtance. — Things remained quiet (continued he) until the Proteſtant Aſſociation was formed; where pains were taken to create a belief, that the repeal was attended with evident danger to the ſtate, and to the Proteſtant religion. Upon that ground a petition was determined upon. If they thought it neceſſary, they did right to petition. It is the inherent birthright of every ſubject to petition parliament; and whenever they imagine a caſe proper for the conſideration of parliament, they do right to bring it before them. I believe this petition was intended to have been preſented in a legal, conſtitutional, and proper manner. — [He then gave an account of the mode of preſenting the petition, and of the dreadful riots conſequent upon it, — of all which a full account is given in our preceding volume; and then he proceeded thus.] — Every body, I believe, thinks, if a check had not been given at that moment, the whole of this town would have been deſtroyed in a very little time. Though this was the caſe, upon a pretence of relief againſt the bill, and notwithſtanding their cry of *No Popery!* yet diſtinctions would ſoon have vaniſhed; the reputed Papiſts, or the friends of the Papiſts, and any one that had the leaſt connection with them, if obnoxious to the mob, would have fallen in their turn. And it was a matter of aſtoniſhment to me, that the whole town was not burnt before that period: for conſider the number of Roman-Catholics in the manufactures, and the moſt laborious employments in this town; had they interpoſed in the relief of their innocent brethren who had been attacked, what muſt have been the conſequence? A bloody war muſt have been the caſe; and if the attack upon the houſes had been returned, one does not know what men would have done under ſuch circumſtances; the whole of this town, even before the military could have come in to have quelled this riot, would have been in a conflagration. The execrable deſigns of our inveterate enemies appeared in the proceedings of this mob. What was intended by the opening of the priſons? What was the meaning of the attack upon the Bank? Was that upon the ground of Popery, or for the repeal of this bill? Other circumſtances concurring, leave no doubt, that greater, and more deſtructive and horrid deſigns, were formed, than at firſt appeared, or were expected by the public.

Having ſtated the general outlines of the violences committed during thoſe few days, to the eternal diſgrace of this country, which can never be wiped off, it remains for me to ſtate to you what ſhare the priſoner had in theſe deteſtable violences. There can be no doubt that every man who contributed in any degree is as criminal as the perſons perpetrating them. Gentlemen, you have now before you, as will appear from the evidence, the author of all theſe tumults, and to whom the whole is to be aſcribed; an offender of ſuch a deſcription as ſeldom has appeared in a court of juſtice. I have already taken notice of the Proteſtant Aſſociation; but I have not mentioned to you before, that the priſoner was the Preſident of that Aſſociation. I have great reaſon to believe it will come out before this day is over, that the Aſſociation meant to ſtate their apprehenſions to parliament, willing to leave them to their conſideration and judgement, and to preſent their petition in an orderly form and a conſtitutional way, attended by very few. This meaſure did not ſquare with the views of their Preſident. Their Preſident had been in parliament: he had obſerved the ſentiments of men upon the ſubject of this repeal, and knew it was impoſſible immediate relief could be given; for the ſubject required conſideration; whether any circumſtances had aroſe to ſhew the danger apprehended, was a matter of inquiry. Difficulties were thrown upon the buſineſs; the act had invited the Roman-Catholics to give a pledge of their fidelity, which they had done, as the condition of enjoying that degree of freedom from penalties impoſed by the act upon them. But no delay could be admitted; the ſeſſion of parliament was near expiring. The priſoner adverti[ſed] for a general meeting, and propoſed a numerous attendance on this petition at the general meeting; all might come that

pleaſed. The propoſal was no ſooner made than immediately aſſented to: there are people in this town who cannot exiſt without an opportunity of plunder. Gentlemen, the priſoner upon this declared, that he would not preſent the petition unleſs he was attended by 20,000 people [42. 282.]. Was there ever ſuch an idea ſtruck any man that meant well to the peace and tranquillity of the country? He would not preſent it unleſs he was attended by 20,000 people; and they were to be marked and diſtinguiſhed by cockades, that they might know the friends to the petition, or friends to the Proteſtant cauſe. Is a cockade to be the ſole teſt of adherence to any good cauſe? Every man that came there with a cockade, whatever his views were, was conſidered as a friend to the Proteſtant cauſe. There was no other diſtinction of this body of petitioners but having the cockades in their hats. He then gave directions for the march to diviſions; a general could not make a better diſpoſition of his army; the London and Scotch over London bridge, the Weſtminſter and Southwark were to come another way. It ſtruck many that the method of marching propoſed, muſt be attended with tumult and breaches of the peace at leaſt; the very collection of ſuch a number of men was a very dangerous meaſure; but, to take off every apprehenſion of that kind from thoſe who attended, he bid them recollect what the Scotch had done, that they had prevented the bill extending to them, by firm conduct. He recommended to this body of 20,000 men the firm conduct of the Scotch, which conſiſted in a moſt violent inſurrection and tumult in the city of Edinburgh, where the Catholics had committed no fault, had applied for no redreſs: is a multitude of men not capable of taking the hint? It would have been too much for the priſoner to have ſaid, Gentlemen, go and pull down all the houſes of the Catholics. That would have been too groſs; the civil magiſtrate would have interpoſed: but he ſaid, Recollect what the Scotch did by their conduct; and he added, he did not deſire them to run any danger which he was not ready to ſhare with them; and that he would meet them there, and was ready to go to the gallows in their cauſe. Greater encouragement could not be given: they looked up to him as a man of education and of high birth; they might not ſuſpect at that time he was drawing them into any ſnare, when he offered and pledged himſelf, that he would even go to the gallows, but he would do the buſineſs. — Gentlemen, he publiſhed an advertiſement for the meeting of theſe people; and though he mentioned only 20,000, he had an expectation of a much larger army. The advertiſement I will read to you: — "Proteſtant Aſſociation. Whereas no hall in London can contain forty thouſand men, reſolved, That this Aſſociation do meet on Friday next." [42. 282.]. The firſt reſolution is, "That this Aſſociation do meet on Friday next, in St George's fields, at ten o'clock in the morning, to conſider of the moſt prudent and reſpectful manner of attending their petition, which will be preſented the ſame day to the Houſe of Commons." Twenty thouſand men, to meet to conſider the moſt prudent and reſpectful manner of preſenting a petition! How were they to be conſulted? How was their opinion to be aſked? This is a diſguiſe to the buſineſs. Then the advertiſement goes on: "Reſolved, for the ſake of good order and regularity, That this Aſſociation, on coming to the ground, do ſeparate themſelves into four diſtinct diviſions, viz. the London diviſion, the Weſtminſter diviſion, the Southwark diviſion, and the Scotch diviſion. Reſolved, That the London diviſion do take place upon the right of the ground towards Southwark, the Weſtminſter diviſion ſecond, the Southwark diviſion third, and the Scotch diviſion upon the left; all wearing blue cockades in their hats, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the Papiſts, and thoſe who approve of the late act in favour of Popery." So that every man that did not wear a blue cockade in his hat, was to be conſidered as a favourer of Popery and the late act of parliament. Every man that would put on a blue cockade, let him be of what religion he might, he was to be conſidered as a friend of this bill. Here is another reſolution: "Reſolved, That the magiſtrates of London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, are requeſted to attend, that their preſence may overawe and controul any riotous or evil-minded perſons, who may wiſh to diſturb the legal and peaceable deportment of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects." This laſt paragraph adds to the mockery of the advertiſement, for it is of a piece with the other which I obſerved upon before. In order

order to preſerve the orderly deportment of theſe people, he calls for the protection of the civil magiſtrates. Againſt whom? Thoſe who ſhould diſturb their legal and peaceable deportment? For God's ſake, who dare look in the face of 40,000 men, or give any offence to them? This army wants the protection of the magiſtrates. What magiſtrates of London or Weſtminſter could act? and in Southwark, not one magiſtrate reſided. No magiſtrates could control the real purpoſes of the meeting.

In conſequence of this advertiſement, upon the 2d of June, this aſſembly met. The priſoner at the bar appeared there at the head of them with his cockade; they were drawn up, under the order, I preſume, of him; becauſe, upon a perſon carrying a meſſage from him, the march began; that I have already ſtated to you; he received them at, or came along with them to, the Houſe of Commons, and there preſented the petition. This body of men attended, and appeared to be totally under his influence and management. Their behaviour in the lobby, and about the Houſe, I have already ſtated; no means could be uſed to deliver the Houſe of Commons from the ſituation they were in, till very late at night. He had it in his power at any moment to have done it; nay, the mob called on him to know whether they ſhould quit the lobby; for it was impoſſible, upon a diviſion which was ordered in the Houſe, for the members to divide unleſs the lobby was cleared. Nothing was to be done without his advice. It was not ſafe for him, he thought, to ſay, Stay, and obſtruct the proceedings of the Houſe: but he did that which was equivalent; he told them to be ſteady; he ſaid he had called for a diviſion; that there was no doubt at all but it was againſt them; and therefore, if they were not in the lobby, the Houſe would divide againſt them. But, that he might not appear to give advice, he ſaid, I leave it to you, Gentlemen. It was enough to leave to them that the buſineſs was going to be put off, whereas they wanted it to be inſtantly urged on, and carried through. He was applied to over and over to deſire them to go out of the lobby, and ſave Parliament from the diſgrace of paſſing an act without examining, or being able to form any judgement upon it. Gentleman, you will find here, that he reminded them over and over of the conduct of the Scotch; he told them the civil magiſtrates were ſent for; he would not ſay, but he believed the petition was ſigned by the magiſtrates; he ſaid, that the guards, when they came, would do them no hurt. In ſhort, by his perſuaſions, and by his influence, he kept up this body of people at the door, impriſoning the Houſe. He ſaid to them, You know what the Scotch did by their ſteady conduct: to which they anſwered, Yes, Yes, Yes. He told them too, when the Scotch pulled down the maſs-houſes, they had redreſs; that Lord Weymouth ſent an aſſurance that the bill ſhould not be extended to Scotland: and ſhould the Scotch be better than you? Gentlemen, no language can be plainer to theſe people, that, if they did not ſucceed there, they were to purſue another plan: The Scotch had redreſs when they pulled the maſs-houſes down; you know what the Scotch did. And they acted entirely by his motions. That was enough to them; they could not miſunderſtand him. He added, there was no doubt his Majeſty, when he heard of the inſurrections within ten miles of London, and people coming to London, would ſend inſtructions to his miniſters to repeal this act [42. 284.]; and he urged them by every argument he could to get the repeal. Gentlemen, as ſoon as the Houſe was delivered, and they found they were not able to accompliſh their purpoſes there, the Scotch plan he recommended was adopted inſtantly: they flew to the chapels of the foreign ambaſſadors, and deſtroyed them; they proceeded afterwards to the houſes of the Catholics, and every body that had given any obſtruction to them were doomed to ſuffer. After violent outrages had been committed, not only upon the ambaſſadors chapels, but in other places, they made an attack upon Sir George Saville's houſe, they attacked Mr Rainsforth's and Mr Maberley's, and other houſes.

The different parties of this army reaſſembled at the Houſe of Commons on the Tueſday; the priſoner came there with the ſame ſymbol he had before of being their head and leader, that of the cockade. They had all their colours flying, about palace-yard; his Lordſhip appeared without remorſe, without exhorting them to depart peaceably, without mentioning the miſchief which they had done, or remonſtrating about it. He was drawn in triumph thro' the city of London

to

to the Manſion-houſe, and other parts of the city, by a part of this mob. Upon the Wedneſday, he ſent an advertiſement of a very ſingular nature to be put in the Thurſday's paper. It is thus: "Lord George Gordon went in perſon to the different places when the tumults were ſubſiſting, to harangue the multitude, and exhort them to a legal and peaceable deportment; he ſtood a conſiderable time among the horſe and foot, and with the ſheriffs ſpoke upon the ſame ſubject; but all was without effect; for Lord George Gordon not being able to give them any aſſurances the act would be repealed, they continued their violences without intermiſſion." This advertiſement encouraged the mob to look for ſome aſſurances; they were to continue their depredations till they had ſome aſſurances the act would be repealed; and this was the only reaſon why the violences were not ſtopped. Did he flatter himſelf when this appeared, he would have ſome aſſurances that this bill would be repealed? And yet it is manifeſt that this was held out, not only as an encouragement to the mob, but to induce ſome aſſurances of the repeal. This advertiſement tells you, that ſeveral merchants had applied to him for protections. He ſtates himſelf, in his own hand-writing, that he was the perſon to be applied to for protection; and ſeveral merchants had applied. We ſhall give you in evidence one of the protections granted upon the Wedneſday. Nothing carries a ſtronger evidence; it is under his own hand. All the world looked upon the mob to be under his influence. No man can doubt it; he does not ſay, I refuſed them, or granted them. But what was the meaning of this advertiſement? That other perſons ſhould apply the ſame way for protections. He was looked up to by the merchants and people of all deſcriptions as the man who, by his name and ſignature, could protect them from the violence of this mob. His name did protect in one caſe, which we will give you in evidence, where he gave a protection to a perſon that applied who had a Catholic lodger in the houſe; he found his houſe was threatened, and he got a protection from him, under his own hand, which I ſhall prove. Can there be any doubt, after this evidence, that the priſoner at the bar was the author and beginner of all the diſturbances? Perhaps he will tell us, they were carried to a greater extent than he foreſaw, and that he had no other object than a repeal of this bill. I don't know whether he had or not. But if he had no other object than the repeal of this bill, ſurely his meaſure of guilt is of no ordinary ſize. Gentlemen, will it be enough for him to ſay, I would have ſtopped the outrage, but I could not. When he had tempted the mob to look for aſſurances of a repeal, nothing ſhort of that could have any avail; and if he did turn out this many-headed monſter, is it an excuſe to ſay, I wanted to check its rage and fury? None at all. You have given birth to the outrage, you muſt ſtand by the conſequences; it is juſt you ſhould.

Gentlemen, if theſe facts are proved, lay your hands on your hearts, and aſk yourſelves, whether to him the whole is not to be imputed? It is not an accidental aſſiſtance or encouragement, but he is the contriver of the whole. Gentlemen, if you are ſatisfied of this, your verdict will carry to the preſent and future ages this leſſon, That, however exalted in birth, ſituation, or connection, no man can violate the peace and order of government, and the laws of his country, with impunity.

[*To be continued.*]

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT for delyvring the BASS.

[This iſland was ſurrendered to government in 1694, and was the laſt place in the three kingdoms held by the adherents of James VII.]

1. THat there be ane indemnity to Michael Midletoun, governour of the Baſs, and to all other perſons under his command therein, or who hath bein of the ſaid garriſone, and have left the ſame ſince January 1693, for their lyves, liberties, and fortunes, for all what is paſt and done againſt this preſent government, or whatſomever prejudice is or hath bein done to any particular perſone, either here or any other place by ſea or land; and that none heirafter ſhall call them to accompt, or have liberty to queſtion them, or any of them, for what they have done hitherto upon any accompt whatſomever.

2. All perſons contained in the liſt herewith ſent, impriſoned upon accompt of the Baſs, whether ſentenced to death or not, ſhall be indemnified, freed, and ſet at liberty, upon delyvery of the ſaid Baſs, and noe perſone ſhall be heirafter queſtioned

ſtioned or moleſted for haveing corre-ſponded with, ſupplying or aſſiſting the ſaid garriſone in any tyme paſt.

3. That the foreſaid garriſone ſhall have liberty to march out with ther ſwords and ther baggage in ther own boatt, to land at any place where they pleaſe, as conveniency can ſerve, and diſpoſe of the ſaid boat at their pleaſure afterwards.

4. That every perſon of the Baſs ſhall have liberty to goe for France, together with ſuch of them as are in priſone, or out of priſone, belonging to the Baſs, and that they ſhall depairte betwixt and the 15 of May nixt; and ane ſufficient ſhip with proviſions ſhall be ordered betwixt and the foreſaid day, to tranſport them to Dunkerk or Haverdegraſe; and thoſe that are not willing to goe for France may have protections to ſtay in the kingdomes.

5. That boatts ſhall be ſent before ſurrender for tranſporting the netts, maſts, anchors, cables, and all other goods, belonging to the ſaid garriſone themſelves, and not belonging to the Baſs formerly; and that they ſhall not be ſtopped in ſelling and diſpoſing of ſaids goods to their own advantage.

6. The aliment formerly granted by the government to Michaell Midletoun, Dumbar, and Halyburton, at ther impriſonment in the Baſs, and unpaid when the Baſs was ſurprized, is already ordered by the Council to be paid to their country-creditors, and ſhall be performed.

7. That there ſhall ane aliment be allowed to Captain Foremand, and ſeamen, not exceeding ten pound, till the ſhip be ready for tranſporting them to France, betwixt and the foreſaid day; and that thir articles be ſubſcrybed and ſigned be the Lord High Chanſellor and other Lords of the Council, and Sir Thomas Livingſtoun, commander in chief at Edinburgh, the 20 of Apryle 1694, and ſhall be delyvred to the ſaid Michaell Midletoun for him and other perſons therein comprehended, ther ſecurity.

8. That the ſaid Michaell Midletoun and haill other perſons within the ſaid iſland are within twelve hours after the ſigning of the articles of capitulation, to delyver to our poſſeſſion the ſaid iſland of the Baſs, with the cannon, haill armes and ammunition, and others belonging to the ſaid iſland of the Baſs, or within the ſame, except the ſwords worn by the ſaids perſons themſelves, and they to come out, and the goods before-mentioned belonging properly unto them.

Sic ſubſcribitur,

Tweeddale, Cancel.	*Roſs.*
Linlithgow.	*Carmichall.*
Sutherland.	*Polwart.*
Forfar.	*Ja. Stewart.*
Annandaill.	*W. Anſtruther.*
Tarbat.	*Tho. Livingſtoun.*
Belhaven.	

Edin. Mag.

An account of St Andrew's Church, now building at Edinburgh, and the elevation and plan of that building.

OUR readers have ſeen the outlines of a plan for building a church in, and for making more ample proviſion for the miniſters of, Edinburgh. [42. 225.]

An advertiſement, dated, Edinburgh, Dec. 20. 1780, by order of the Rt Hon. the Lord Provoſt, and Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, appeared in the papers, viz. "The Magiſtrates and Council having reſolved to build a Church in George's ſtreet, in the extended royalty, requeſt that architects may, betwixt and the 8th January next, give in to the clerks, at the Council-Chamber, Plans (ſealed up, and directed thus, "Church Plan") of a Church, about ſeventy or eighty feet in front, by ſixty or eighty feet in depth, with an arrangement of ſeats and galleries for about 1500 perſons; the front to be ſomewhat ſimilar to that of the Phyſicians Hall, with the addition of a ſpire above the portico; the church to have three doors, viz. one in the front, and one in each end. — The plan approved of will be intitled to ten guineas of premium."

This premium was, by the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, unanimouſly, adjudged to Capt. Fraſer, chief engineer for Scotland, for an elegant plan of an elliptic church; which is the plan adopted. The Captain declined accepting the premium, deſiring it might be given to Mr Robert Kay, drawing-maſter in Edinburgh, whoſe drawings and ſections of a plan of a ſquare church were thought highly meritorious.

Another advertiſement, dated, Edinburgh, Feb. 9. 1781, by the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, appeared in the papers; — of which what relates to the church follows, viz.

"Whereas a church is immediately to be built in George ſtreet, in the extended royalty, the artificers that may hereafter

after be employed for the following parts of that work, are requeſted to lodge their eſtimates with James Tait, at the Council-chamber, on or before Monday the 19th inſtant, viz.

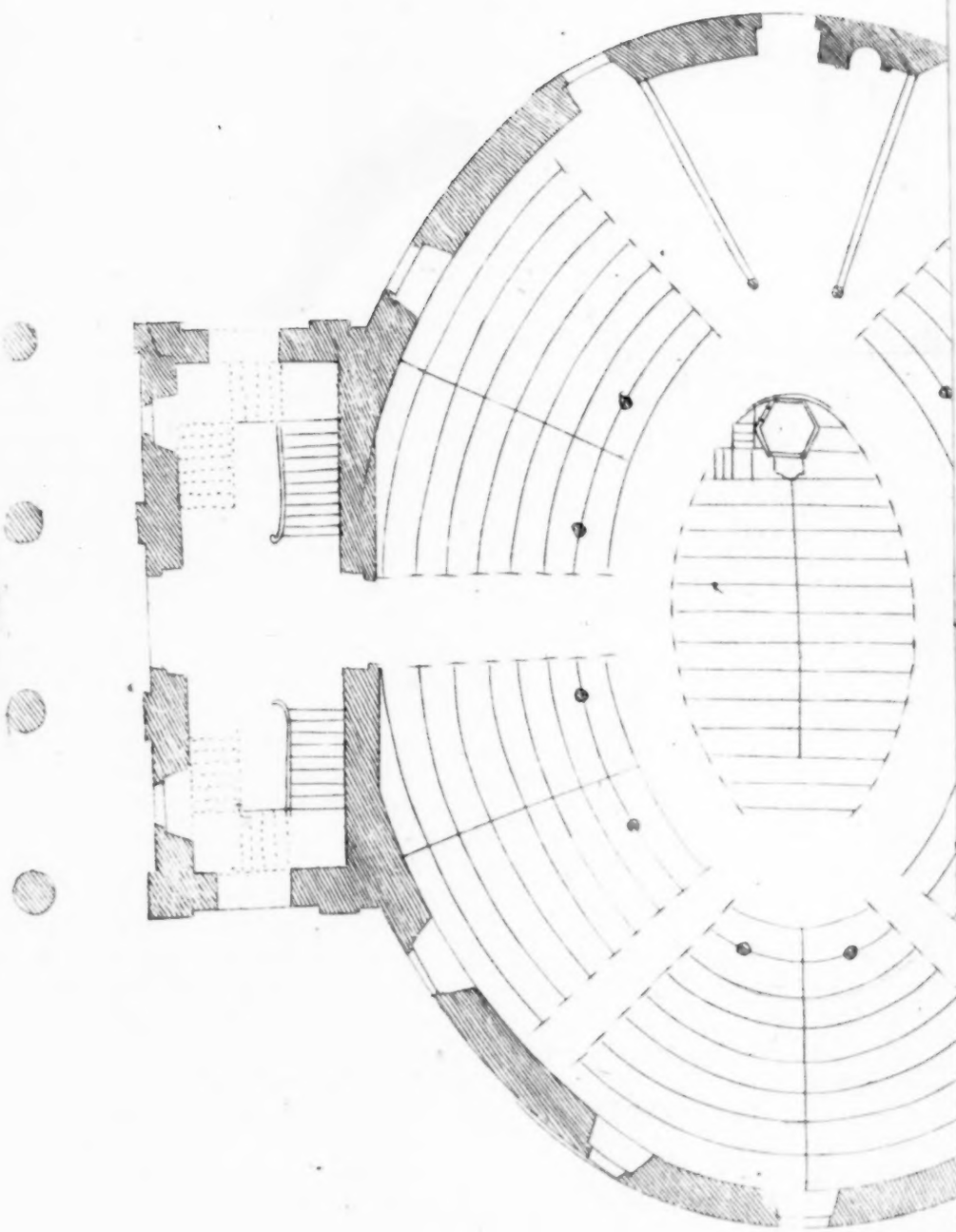
Eſtimates for the church, of about 33 roods ruble, two feet thick, oval form.
35 ditto, ditto, ditto, ſquare work.
2600 feet, droved and ſtriped aſhler, oval form.
650 feet, brotched ſteps, and platts of ſtairs.
1100 feet, poliſhed modillon cornice on portico.
1000 ditto, plain poliſhed mouldings.
1500 ditto, droved cornice, oval form.
2400 ditto, plain poliſhed work in aſhler, pilaſters, &c.
760 ditto, brotched pavement.
2 00 feet, plain droved work, oval form.
260 ditto, ditto, ſquare form.
1150 ditto, brotched work, long ſtones in the upper beds of cornice.
Four columns, 28 feet 4 inches high, including capitals and baſe, diameter 2 feet 10 inches.
Eight pilaſters.

The whole of the columns, mouldings, ſteps, and plats of ſtairs, to be Craigleith ſtone; the aſhler Redhall ſtones, of one foot broad in the bed, and a header quite through the wall, introduced at every fifth ſtone; the ruble to be good durable ſtone, and to be run at intervals with hot lime; the walls, for nine feet above the foundation, to be three and a half feet thick, and all above that three feet. The plan to be ſeen at the Council-chamber.

The foundation-ſtone was laid on Wedneſday, March 21. by the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, accompanied by the miniſters. In the ſtone were depoſited the coins of the preſent King, and a plate, thus inſcribed:

"The foundation-ſtone of St ANDREW'S CHURCH, the firſt erected in the extended royalty, was laid on the 21ſt day of March, in the year 1781, by
The Rt Hon. David Steuart, Lord Provoſt,
Thomas Cleghorn,
James Hotchkis,
Charles Wallace,
James Haig,
} Bailies,
John Wordie, Dean of Guild,
William Scott, Treaſurer,
of this City.
Andrew Fraſer, Chief Engineer for Scotland, Architect,
William Pirnie, Maſon.

Two gentlemen from the town-council preſented to the preſbytery, on Wedneſday, Feb. 28. an act of council for building this church, &c.; which was read, approved of, and ordered to be recorded. This church is to be ſupplied by the miniſters of the city, in rotation, till a vacancy happen in one of the collegiate churches. When that event happens, one of the miniſters in the College church will ſupply that vacancy, and the miniſter to be then called to the city, will be miniſter of the church now a-building. When a ſecond vacancy ſhall happen in a collegiate church, it will be ſupplied by the miniſter then in the College church, and the miniſter then called, will be ſettled in the College church. When the plan ſhall be completed, there will be ten churches in the city; of which ſix will have two miniſters each, and four will be ſingle charges, viz. the College church, now to be made a ſingle charge, Lady Yeſter's, the New Grayfriars, and St Andrew's. The miniſters in ſingle charges will always ſupply vacancies that happen in the collegiate churches, and the miniſters newly called, will be appointed to ſingle charges.—The miniſters ſtipends are to be augmented, from 2500 merks Scottiſh money, equal to L. 138: 17: 9$\frac{4}{9}$ Sterling, to 160 l. Sterling, yearly, to commence from Martinmas next. To defray this expence, a ſmall addition will be laid upon the ſeat-rents in all the churches, except what is called the New, or the High Church, in which there is a ſeat for the King, (where the High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church ſits), and ſeats for the Magiſtrates, the Lords of Seſſion, and the Barons of Exchequer; and which laſt year was ornamented at a conſiderable expence, 500 l. of which was given by the King; and the ſeat-rents were then augmented. What will be further neceſſary will be paid out of the city-funds.—When the money borrowed for building St Andrew's church, ſhall be repaid by the ſeat-rents of that church, theſe ſeat-rents will be given as an additional augmentation to the miniſters ſtipends, which it is hoped will raiſe their ſtipends to about 180 l. Sterling yearly.



church, Edinburgh. Vol. 43.

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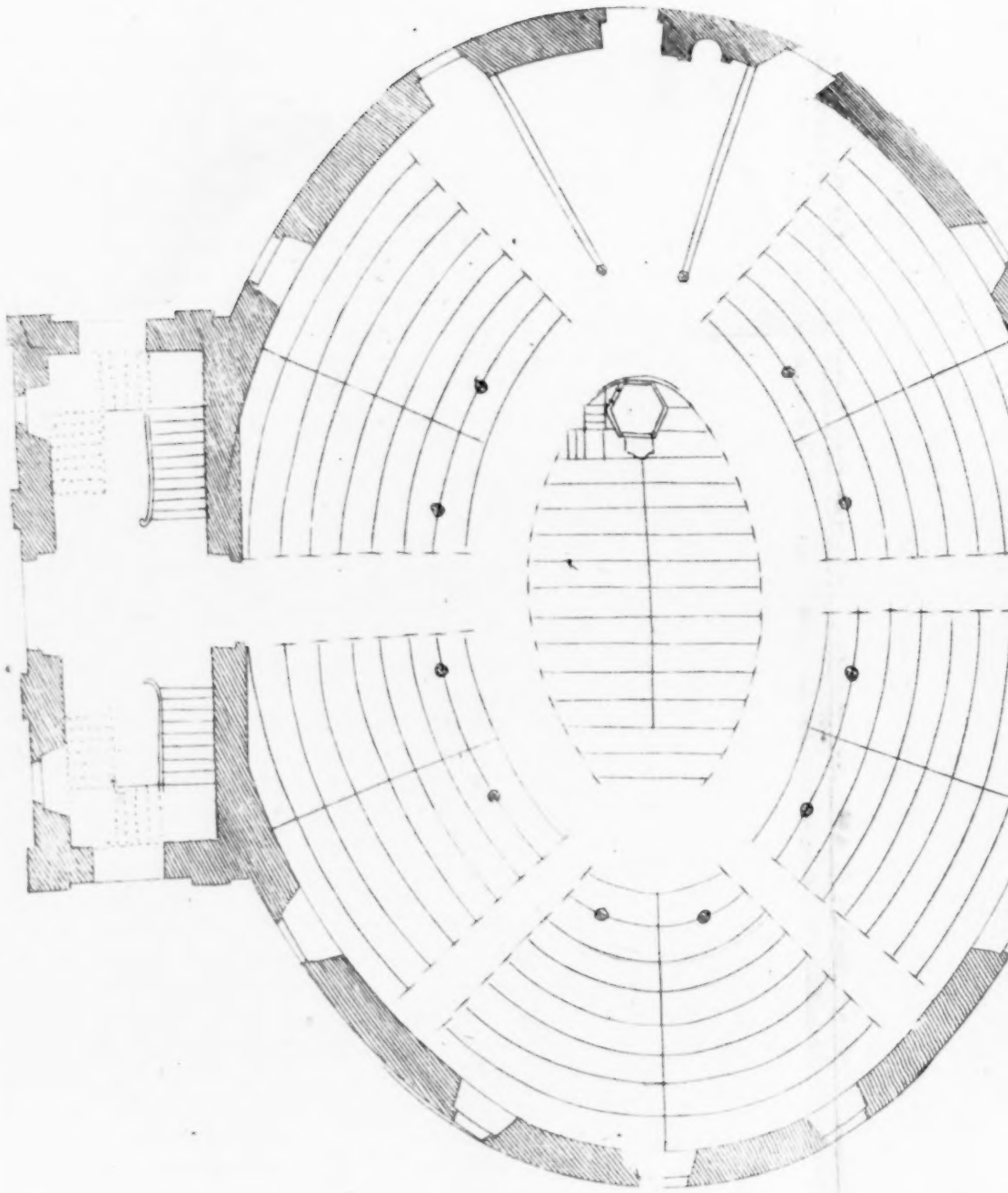

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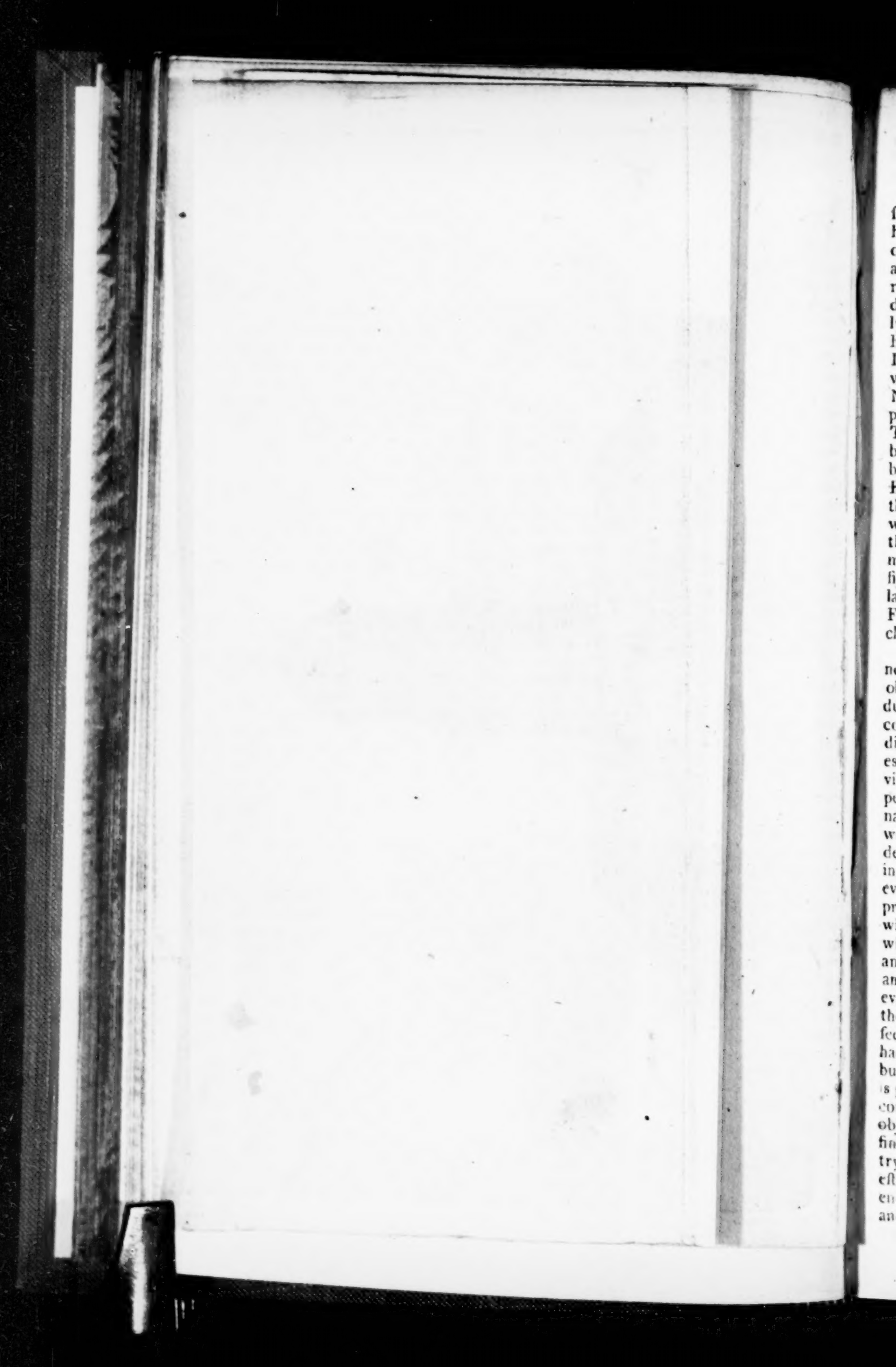

HISTORY 1779 continued. [73.]

Operations in Weſt Florida and Georgia.

Whilſt New York, the Jerſies, Pennſylvania, and the borders of Connecticut, had hitherto endured all the calamities of war, it fortuned, that the northern and ſouthern, as well as the more interior colonies, enjoyed no inconſiderable degree of general tranquillity; the early tranſactions in the neighbourhood of Boſton, the attempt on Charleſtown, Lord Dunmore's adventures in Virginia, with the ſubjugation of the Tories in North and South Carolina, being the principal exceptions to this obſervation. The continual petty hoſtilities carried on between the inhabitants of the two neighbouring weak colonies of Georgia and Eaſt Florida, ſerved, however, to keep the rumour of war alive to the ſouthward; and an expedition undertaken in the ſpring of this year by a party of Americans, conveyed its effects to the Miſſiſippi, and afforded no ſmall cauſe of alarm, to the whole new colony of Weſt Florida, which had hitherto been totally clear of the general tumult.

The expedition was, however, confined in its preſent effect to its immediate object, which extended only to the reduction of the Britiſh ſettlements in that country which had formerly belonged to a diſtinguiſhed Indian nation called Natches; who many years before had fallen victims to European policy, the whole people having been perfidiouſly exterminated by the French. Theſe ſettlements were under the government, and conſidered as a part of Weſt Florida; but being too remote for protection, if it could even have been afforded, the inhabitants preſerved their property by ſurrendering without reſiſtance to a Capt. Willing, who commanded the American party, and who, although they were ſurpriſed, and totally in his power, granted them every condition which they required, for their preſent and future ſecurity. It ſeems by the account, as if this party had fallen down the Miſſiſippi by water; but from what place is not ſpecified. It is probable, and ſeems in ſome degree confirmed by ſubſequent events, that the objects of this expedition were not confined merely to the reduction of the country in queſtion, but were extended to the eſtabliſhment of an intimate correſpondence with the Spaniards at New Orleans, and to further views upon Weſt Florida.

The ſtate and circumſtances of the war, as well as of the forces under his command, together with the winter ſeaſon, which reſtrained, if it did not entirely ſhut up enterpriſe, in the northern and central colonies, afforded an opportunity to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, towards the cloſe of the year, to direct his views to the ſouthward. The recovery of the province of Georgia, although in itſelf neither great nor powerful, was in various reſpects a matter of the utmoſt importance. Its products were indeed conſiderable, and rendered more ſo by their being greatly wanted. In particular, nothing could be more eſſential to the ſupport of a fleet and army, at ſo great a diſtance from their principal ſources of ſupply, than its ſtaple commodity rice, which was now dedicated to the ſervice of our enemies, whether in Europe or America. The poſſeſſion of this province would alſo, by preſenting a new barrier to the enemy, relieve Eaſt Florida from thoſe conſtant alarms, incurſions, and dangers, to which it had been ſo long expoſed. And the two Florida's, with this, would all together form ſuch an aggregate eſtabliſhment of ſtrength at the ſouthern extremity of the continent, as could not fail greatly to influence the future operations and fortune of the war.

Important as theſe objects were, this acquiſition held out one ſtill greater. The ſouthern colonies produced thoſe commodities which were moſt wanted and moſt valuable in the European markets. France took off a prodigious quantity of their ſtaple products; and the quiet and ſecurity which they had hitherto enjoyed, admitted ſo vigorous a cultivation, that their export-trade ſeemed little otherwiſe affected by the war, than what it ſuffered from the Britiſh cruiſers. Thus, in effect, the continental credit in Europe was principally upheld by the ſouthern colonies; and they became the medium thro' which they received thoſe ſupplies, that were not only indiſpenſably neceſſary to the ſupport of the war, but even to the conducting of the common buſineſs and affairs of life. The recovery of Georgia would not only put an end to that quiet and ſecurity upon which ſo much depended, but would open ſo wide a door into South Carolina, as could never be effectually cloſed whilſt it was held by a vigorous enemy, at the ſame time that the vicinity of Charleſtown would conſtantly expoſe it to his enterpriſe.

and that the fate of the whole colony inevitably hung upon that of the capital.

All theſe important conſequences, and perhaps others, were fully comprehended by the General; and the time and ſeaſon ſerving, he intruſted the conduct of the expedition in the land department, ſo far as it was undertaken from New York, to Col. Campbell, a brave and able officer, whoſe misfortune of being taken with a part of his regiment on their paſſage to America, as well as his ſubſequent ſufferings under a long confinement near Boſton, we have formerly ſeen [39. 249.: — 40. 366.]. The force appointed to act under this gentleman's command, conſiſted of the 71ſt regiment of foot, two battalions of Heſſians, four of provincials, and a detachment of the royal artillery.

The tranſports, with this force, ſailed from Sandy hook on the 27th of November 1778; being eſcorted by a ſmall ſquadron of ſhips of war, under the command of Com. Hyde Parker. In the mean time inſtructions had been communicated to Maj Gen. Prevoſt, who commanded the troops in Eaſt Florida, to collect all the force that could poſſibly be ſpared from the mere neceſſary defence of the fort and garriſon of St Auguſtine, and to ſecond the views of the expedition, by a vigorous invaſion of the province of Georgia on that ſide, and by even endeavouring to penetrate ſo far, as to be able to co-operate immediately with Col. Campbell, in his intended attack on the capital town of Savannah.

It does not ſeem from any thing that appears, that the Americans were aware of the object of this enterpriſe; or, perhaps, the greatneſs of the diſtance prevented their being able to take any meaſure for defeating its effect. The fleet arrived, Dec. 23. 1778, at the iſland of Tybee, near the mouth of the river Savannah, in ſomething under a month. On the following day the Commodore, with the greater part of the tranſports, got over the bar, and anchored in the river, within the light houſe of Tybee; but, from ſome unavoidable circumſtances of delay, it was not until the 27th that they were there joined by the reſt of the fleet. The commanders being totally ignorant of the force of the enemy, and of the ſtate of defence which they were to encounter, ſeized this opportunity of delay, in endeavouring to procure intelligence. For this purpoſe a company of light infantry, with a naval officer and ſailors, were diſpatched, in two flat boats, up one of the creeks, and had the fortune of ſeizing and bringing off two men, who afforded the moſt ſatisfactory information. The commanders were now acquainted, that the batteries which had been conſtructed for the defence of the river, had been ſo much neglected, as to be grown out of repair and condition; and that there were very few troops in the town, but that reinforcements were daily expected. They alſo gave ſuch exact information of the ſituation of two row-galleys, which had been armed for the defence of the river, as afforded means after for cutting off their retreat by any of thoſe numerous creeks which interſect that country.

Upon this intelligence, the commanders determined to loſe no time in the proſecution of their enterpriſe. Col. Campbell had already ſeized the opportunity afforded by the delay, in making a new and advantageous arrangement with reſpect to part of his force. He had formed two corps of light infantry, which were drawn from the provincial battalions, and attached one of theſe to Sir James Baird's light company of the 71ſt, (highlanders), and the other to Capt. Cameron's company of the ſame regiment: A meaſure excellently calculated to tranſfuſe the ſpirit, vigour, and confidence of veteran troops, equally inured to danger and to victory, to thoſe who, being yet raw, were diffident of their own powers, from mere ignorance of their effect.

Every thing being in due preparation, the Vigilant led the way up the river on the 28th, being attended by the Greenwich and Keppel armed veſſels, and followed by the tranſports, who formed three diviſions, in the order eſtabliſhed by the commanders for deſcent. At the ſame time the Comet bomb-galley was ſent up the ſouth channel, to prevent the enemy's row-gallies from eſcaping by the inland navigations. On finding that the battery on a place called Salter's iſland was totally deſerted by the enemy, the armed veſſels puſhed forward towards the intended landing-place; but a number of the tranſports had grounded on the flats by the way, which neceſſarily retarded for ſome time the landing. The activity and judgement of Capt. Stanhope

hope of the navy, who acted as a volunteer in this service, obviated this difficulty, as far as its nature would admit. Having undertaken the command of the flat boats, he imbarked the whole first division of the troops with such celerity, that he joined the Vigilant with very little loss of time, after she had taken that station which the shallowness of the water would admit, at about random cannon-shot distance from the landing-place. It was, however, then dark; and the enemy's fires shewing that they had taken post, and intended defence, the landing was deferred until morning.

The destined landing-place was a post of great importance, exceedingly difficult of access, and which was accordingly capable of being easily put in such a state of defence as might have effectually resisted a vast superiority of force. But it was the first practicable landing-place on the Savannah river, the whole country between it and Tybee being a continued tract of deep marsh, intersected by the extensive creeks of St Augustine and Tybee, besides a number of other cuts of deep water, which were impassable by troops at any time of the tide.

The first division of the troops, consisting of all the light infantry of the army, the New-York volunteers, and the first battalion of the 71st regiment, under the conduct of Lt-Col. Maitland, were landed at break of day. From the landing-place, a narrow causeway of 600 yards in length, with a ditch on each side, led through a rice-swamp to one Gerridoe's house, which stood upon a kind of blunt and abrupt promontory, called in sea-language a bluff, rising considerably above the level of the rice-swamp. The light infantry under Capt. Cameron, being first landed, formed directly, and pushed forward along the causeway. As they approached the post they meant to attack, they received a smart fire of musquetry from a small party of about fifty rebels, to whom its defence had been committed. But the troops, incensed at the loss of their captain, who had fallen by that fire, afforded them no time for charging again; so that they were almost instantly dispersed in the woods.

Thus, after so much time as the enemy had for preparation, so weak or confused were their counsels, that a most difficult landing-place was secured to the army, and an open way gained to their capital, at no greater expence than the loss of one brave officer, with about half a dozen private men killed or wounded. Col. Campbell, having taken a view of the country from Gerridoe's farm, discovered the rebel army, under Maj. Gen. Robert Howe, drawn up about half a mile east of the town of Savannah, with several pieces of cannon in their front. He was prompted by this sight, the apprehension of their retiring unmolested and whole, and the length of service, which that early hour of the day promised to afford, to push forward with the troops already landed, and to expect the remainder as they could come up.

The commander in chief accordingly, having left a detachment to guard the landing-place, advanced directly towards the enemy. When the army had passed a cross road, which intersected the great one leading to the town, the division of the Wissenbach regiment was left to take post at that place, both in order to cover the rear, and to preserve the communication with the landing-place. The troops then advanced along the great road in the utmost security; a thick impenetrable wooded swamp covered the left of the line of march, and the light troops and flankers effectually scoured the cultivated plantations on the right.

From whatever caution or delay it happened, the troops did not reach the open country before three o'clock, at which time they halted within about a thousand yards of the enemy. The enemy were in appearance, and fancied themselves, exceedingly strongly posted; and would in reality have been found so, had the British commander made the attack exactly in the manner they wished, and to which they had vainly directed all their views and expectation. They were yet to be instructed in one of the most obvious maxims of warfare, that the very causes which induced them to wish the attack to be made in a particular quarter, would, almost to a certainty, produce a contrary effect, and direct its operation elsewhere.

They were formed in two divisions on either side of the great road. Half their regular forces, consisting of two regiments of Carolina troops, under the command of Colonel Eugee, extended from the road, on their left, to a wooded swamp on their right, which was covered by houses defended with riflemen. The other division of their regular troops, consisting of part of three Georgia bat-

talions, under Colonel Elbert, with the road to their right, were covered on the left by rice-ſwamps; being further ſtrengthened by the fort of Savannah bluff behind their left, which would have operated in attack as a ſecond flank. The town of Savannah, encompaſſed with the remains of an old line of entrenchment, covered their rear. One piece of cannon was planted at the extremity of their line on the right, one on the left, and two pieces occupied the traverſe, acroſs the great road, in the center of their line. About 100 paces in front of this traverſe, at a critical ſpot between two ſwamps, a trench was cut acroſs the road; and about 100 yards in front of the trench, a marſhy rivulet run almoſt parallel the whole extent of their front; and to render the paſſage ſtill more difficult, they had deſtroyed the bridge which led over this brook.

Col. Campbell ſoon diſcovered, by the countenance, as well as the movements of the enemy, that they equally wiſhed and expected that he ſhould attack them on the left; and he accordingly omitted no means that could ſerve to cheriſh that opinion, and continue its deluſion. For that purpoſe he ordered the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt to draw off, and form on the right of the road, and then marching up to the rear of the light infantry, that corps was drawn off ſtill more to the right, thereby increaſing the jealouſy of the enemy for their left, and impreſſing a full idea, that he was in the act of extending his front to that quarter. The happieſt effect of this manœuvre, however, was, that the light infantry had thereby got into a hollow ground, by which they were totally covered from the view of the enemy.

Fortune, the great friend to enterpriſe in war, and whoſe favours no prudent officer will ever deny, had thrown a negro into the hands of the commander, whoſe intelligence he turned to the happieſt account. This man knew a private path through the wooded ſwamp on the enemy's right, through which he promiſed to lead the troops, without obſervation or difficulty. To profit the more effectually of this diſcovery, it happened that the hollow way into which the light infantry had now fallen, continued winding all round the rear of the army until it joined the moraſs and wood in queſtion. Sir James Baird was accordingly directed to purſue the courſe of the valley with the light infantry, until he arrived at the path pointed out by his guide, by which he would be enabled to turn the enemy's right flank, and by a moderate circuit to fall in upon the rear of that wing. The New-York volunteers, under Col. Trumbull, were ordered to ſupport the light infantry.

During the courſe of this movement, the artillery were formed in a field on the left of the road, and concealed from the enemy by a ſwell of ground in front, up which it was intended to run them, as ſoon as the ſignal was made for action. From that commanding ground, they could either bear advantageouſly upon the right of the rebel line, or cannonade any body of troops in flank, which they might detach into the wood to retard the progreſs of the light infantry. An Heſſian regiment was formed upon the left of the artillery.

During all this time, totally blind to their danger, the enemy continued to amuſe themſelves with their cannon, although a ſingle fire was not returned; a circumſtance, which, along with the ſtillneſs and immobility of the Britiſh troops, might have reaſonably excited apprehenſion, diſtruſt, and watchfulneſs. At length, Col. Campbell, convinced that the light infantry had got effectually round upon their rear, ſuddenly brought forward the cannon, and commanded the line to move briſkly on to the enemy. The well-directed fire of the artillery, the rapid advance of the 71ſt regiment, and the forward countenance of the Heſſians, ſo overpowed the enemy, that they inſtantly fell into confuſion, and diſperſed.

In the mean time the light infantry having arrived at the new barracks, which were full in the way they were making to the rear of the enemy, fell in unexpectedly with a body of the militia of Georgia, who were there ſtationed with artillery, to guard the great road from Ogeeche. Theſe were ſoon routed, with the loſs of their cannon; and as Sir James Baird was in full purſuit of the fugitives, in his way to fall upon the main body, the terrified and ſcattered troops of the Carolina and Georgia brigades, came running acroſs the plain full in his front. Nothing could exceed the confuſion and rout that now enſued, when the light infantry, with the rapidity peculiar to that corps, threw themſelves in headlong upon

on the flanks of a flying enemy, already ſufficiently broken and confuſed.

No victory was ever more complete. 38 commiſſioned officers, 415 non-commiſſioned and privates, 48 pieces of cannon, 23 mortars, the fort with its ammunition and ſtores, the ſhipping in the river, a large quantity of proviſions, with the capital of Georgia, were all in the poſſeſſion of the conquerors before dark. Neither the glory of the victory, nor the military renown ariſing from the judicious meaſures and admirable manœuvres which led to it, could reflect more honour upon the commander in chief, than every other part of his conduct. His triumph was neither diſtained by an unneceſſary effuſion of blood, nor degraded by preſent or ſubſequent cruelty. The moderation, clemency, and humanity, of all his conduct, will be conſidered ſtill the more praiſe-worthy, when it is recollected, that he was under the immediate impreſſion of ſuch peculiar circumſtances of irritation and reſentment, as had not been experienced by any other Britiſh officer who had borne command during the American war.

The loſs of the Americans in ſlain was very ſmall, conſidering the nature of the complete rout they had undergone. Only about fourſcore men fell in the action and purſuit, and about thirty more periſhed in their attempts to eſcape through the ſwamp. The conduct of their commanders requires no obſervation. Every body will ſee they knew nothing of their buſineſs. Although the fugitives fled, and conſequently led the purſuit, through the town of Savannah, and that many of the inhabitants were then in the ſtreets; yet ſuch was the excellent diſcipline obſerved, that in that heat of blood, not a ſingle perſon ſuffered who had not arms in his hands, and who was not beſides in the act either of flight or reſiſtance. The commander having received ſome information, that the ſetting of the capital on fire, in caſe of its loſs, had been once a matter in contemplation with the enemy, took effectual meaſures to guard againſt that deſign, if ſtill intended. No place in ſimilar circumſtances ever ſuffered ſo little by depredation, as the town of Savannah did upon this occaſion; even taking into the account, that committed by their own negroes during the darkneſs of the approaching night: A ſtrong circumſtantial teſtimony, that thoſe enormities ſo frequently attributed to the licence of the ſoldiers, ſhould with much more juſtice be charged to the indefenſible conduct of their ſuperiors, whether by a previous relaxation of diſcipline, an immediate participation in the guilt, or a no leſs culpable ſufferance of the enormity.

Through the activity and prompt union of the commanders in chief by land and ſea, and the ſpirit and diligence of their officers, Gen. Howe, with the broken remains of his army, was not only compelled to retreat into South Carolina, but notwithſtanding many impediments in their way, and ſome wants not eaſily remedied, particularly horſes for their artillery, they, within leſs than a fortnight, had recovered the whole province of Georgia (excepting only the town of Sunbury) to the Britiſh government. In that time they had reſtored tranquillity every where, afforded protection to all who remained in or returned to their houſes, eſtabliſhed ſuch poſts as ſecured the whole line of frontier on the ſide of South Carolina, and formed the well-affected, who came in with their rifles and horſes, into a corps of light dragoons.

In the mean time, Maj.-Gen. Prevoſt found no ſmall difficulty in bringing together, from their ſcattered and remote cantonments, the ſmall parties with which he was to make an impreſſion on the ſide of Florida. The getting forward his artillery, ſtores, and proviſions, as the enemy were maſters of the navigation in general, both along the coaſts, and on the greater waters inland, was no leſs difficult. In theſe operations, the troops underwent unuſual hardſhips and diſtreſſes, which they bore with the moſt exemplary fortitude and temper; both officers and ſoldiers having been reduced to live for ſeveral days ſolely upon oyſters, and enduring at the ſame time the greateſt heat and fatigue, without complaint, deſpondency, or murmur. The major-general having at length brought forward a few pieces of artillery, ſuddenly ſurrounded the town and fort of Sunbury, on the frontiers of Georgia. The garriſon, conſiſting of about 200 men, made ſome ſhew of defence, and gave the commander the trouble of opening trenches. But although they were ſupported by ſome armed veſſels and gallies, yet all hope of relief being now totally cut off by the reduction of the reſt of the province, they found it neceſſary to ſurren-

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der at diſcretion. This happened juſt at the time when Col. Campbell, after the ſettlement of the interior country, had returned to Savannah, and was preparing to ſet out on an expedition for the reduction of Sunbury. The command devolved of courſe to General Prevoſt on his arrival at Savannah.

Memorials preſented to the States-General.

MEMORIAL II. [94.]

By the merchants and owners of ſhips of the town of Rotterdam.

THat very lately a conſiderable number of ſhips belonging to the inhabitants of this ſtate, and bound for France, have been ſtopped at ſea, either by the ſhips of the royal marine of England, or by commiſſioned ſhips of the ſame nation, and afterwards carried into the ports of G. Britain, where they continue to be detained, notwithſtanding the bare inſpection of the conſignments and other papers found on board the above ſhips, would ſufficiently ſhew, that they were not laden with any ſort of merchandiſe under the denomination of contraband goods, ſpecified by the third article of the marine treaty, concluded in the month of December 1674, between the court of G. Britain and this republic.

That this conduct of the Britiſh nation, the flagrant injuſtice of which might be very eaſily proved by an appeal to the law of nations, if it be not already evident, as well by the aforeſaid treaty as by the explanatory convention of 1675, will infallibly accelerate the entire ruin of the commerce and navigation of the United Provinces, if not timely and efficaciouſly prevented.

Notwithſtanding the many arguments that might be urged, your memorialiſts will not trouble your High Mightineſſes with all the reaſons they have to alledge in proof, that the deſtruction of our commerce and navigation muſt follow, as the unavoidable conſequence of the unjuſt proceedings of the Engliſh, our neighbours, of which there is no occaſion of any further proof, it having already been fully repreſented to your High Mightineſſes.

Your memorialiſts therefore only aſſume the liberty of obſerving, in very few words, that by the ſeizure of their ſhips, although they may afterwards be releaſed even with indemnity, the neceſſary delays in ſuch caſes are yet highly prejudicial, and totally ruinous to the merchants of theſe provinces.

That, during the detention of the merchandiſe, the commodities are expoſed to the injury of the fall of markets; and the merchants are, beſides, in that interval, deprived of the opportunity of furniſhing themſelves, in return, with ſuch goods as they intended, when the firſt cargoes arrived at their deſtined ports.

In ſhort, the Dutch ſhips employed for the tranſportation of merchandiſe to France and elſewhere, being detained, will, without doubt, (the reſult of ſuch proceedings out of the queſtion), occaſion fewer numbers to be hired in ſuch ſervice for the future.

That this ſeizure and detention are not only in themſelves ſufficient entirely to ruin our commerce and navigation, but that this ruin will be more rapidly brought on, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the Engliſh nation to make a ſecond ſtride of injuſtice, and having ſeized the ſhips bound for our French merchants, or from France to this ſtate, they have only to declare them legal prizes.

That this proſpect is ſtill more deplorable, when your memorialiſts reflect on the regulation given by his Chriſtian Majeſty, on the 26th of July laſt, concerning the navigation of neutral ſhips; becauſe, although that monarch therein forbids the ſtoppage and ſeizure of neutral ſhips bound to or from an enemy's port, he nevertheleſs reſerves to himſelf a right of revoking that edict, in caſe any foreign power ſhould not agree to the ſame regulation reſpecting neutral ſhips. From hence it neceſſarily reſults, that if the Engliſh continue to detain and ſeize our ſhips coming from France, or going thereto, we may expect the ſame treatment from the French with regard to our ſhips coming from or going to G. Britain, and by theſe means, and to the total ruin of theſe ſtates, they will be deprived of the benefits of commerce and navigation with both countries.

Your memorialiſts therefore flatter themſelves, that your High Mightineſſes will find theſe reaſons ſufficiently concluſive to juſtify the preſentation of this memorial; as alſo that your High Mightineſſes will take ſuch meaſures, dictated by your uſual wiſdom, and agreeable to the protection of the commerce and navigation

navigation of theſe provinces, in order to ſave them from that total ruin with which they are now threatened.

Memorial III.

From the merchants, proprietors of veſſels, and exchange-inſurers, of the towns of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and Dordrecht.

THat the unjuſt procedure of interrupting the navigation and commerce of the inhabitants of this republic, for a conſiderable time paſt, by Engliſh commiſſioned ſhips, as well as by the ſhips and officers of his Britannic Majeſty, has put many proprietors and others, whoſe ſhips and goods have been ſeized, under the indiſpenſable neceſſity of calling upon the interceſſion, and intreating the fatherly protection of your High Mightineſſes, in order to obtain a releaſe of the ſhips and cargoes which have been thus unjuſtly captured and detained.

That, beſides, a great number of merchants eſtabliſhed in theſe towns, as well as others throughout the provinces, having preſented a reſpectful addreſs to your High Mightineſſes, to ſee thoſe evils redreſſed, of which, with great reaſon, they think they have a right to complain, your memorialiſts flattered themſelves, that your High Mightineſſes letters of recommendation to Count Welderen, your envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of G. Britain, ſent at the requeſt of the reclaimants, as well as by a general notification, addreſſed by your High Mightineſſes to Count Welderen, in order for him to preſent, without delay, the moſt ſerious remonſtrances, in the name of your High Mightineſſes, as well to his Britannic Majeſty as to his miniſters, (in which your memorialiſts acknowledged with gratitude the paternal care of your High Mightineſſes, for the welfare of the inhabitants of this ſtate), that we expected the ſaid letters of recommendation would have produced the deſired effect; that is to ſay, that the ſhips ſo ſtopped, and ſo unjuſtly ſeized, with their cargoes, would have been immediately ſet at liberty; that the expences, damages, and intereſt, occaſioned by their detention, would have been defrayed to the ſufferers; and that the inhabitants of this ſtate would have received the neceſſary aſſurances, that they could have continued to carry on their navigation and commerce with that freedom and ſafety which they have a right to expect, as well from the common rights of nature, as by the moſt ſolemn treaties which now exiſt between G. Britain and this republic; and that your memorialiſts would then have had every reaſon to believe, that the violence hitherto committed were the acts of private perſons, and committed without the order or permiſſion of the King of G. Britain; and that, ſo far from avoiding them, his Britannic Majeſty, according to his acknowledged equity, would not have made the leaſt difficulty of immediately remedying them; eſpecially after he had received our juſt complaints from the hands of your High Mightineſſes.

That, notwithſtanding, your memorialiſts, with great regret, perceive, that all the repreſentations made by, or on on the part of, your High Mightineſſes, on this ſubject, have only produced an injunction from the Lords of the Engliſh admiralty, to releaſe the ſhips which were not laden with timber or rigging, but not that for the future ſuch of our ſhips as might be laden with the undermentioned articles ſhould be indemnified from capture; and ſo far from allowing the leaſt damages to the ſufferers concerned in the ſmall number of ſhips which have been releaſed, the Engliſh continue daily to detain ſuch of our veſſels as are laden with maſts, planks, hemp, and other articles for ſhip-building, coming from the Baltic, and bound to France.

Your memorialiſts are alſo informed, that the intentions of the Britiſh miniſtry are, to order a confiſcation of the lading of all ſhips whoſe cargoes they ſhall deem to belong to France; or rather, in this caſe, where they ſhall think that the French have not an intereſt in the veſſels, to order them to be releaſed, but to retain the cargo, reimburſing only the value, and paying only the freightage of the ſhips, according to the ſums awarded.

Under this conſideration, as they cannot but allow, that, on the one hand, this mode of arguing, and this manner of acting, by the Britiſh miniſtry, are diametrically oppoſite to the reciprocal obligations which bind the two nations, the rights of men, as ſanctioned by the laws of nature and nations, as well as to the marine treaty of Dec. 11. 1674 in particular; on which, notwithſtanding,

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this republic hath not on her part made the leaſt infraction; and that ſuch procedures muſt evidently wound, and even deſtroy, thoſe rules of equity and good faith from which civilized nations ought not to depart; ſo, on the other hand, if the Engliſh miniſtry ſhould obſtinately perſiſt in ſuch an unjuſt conduct, the conſequences muſt neceſſarily bring on, not only the total ruin of a great number of your memorialiſts, who are immediately intereſted, but alſo the entire decline of the commerce and navigation of all the inhabitants of this country, on which the welfare, proſperity, and preſervation of the ſtate entirely depend.

Theſe evils have been exemplified in former times, but particularly in the years 1746, 1747, and 1748, and from 1756 to 1758. In the firſt period we may eſtimate a loſs of upwards of twenty millions, cauſed by the Engliſh on the commerce and navigation of this ſtate; and during the ſecond period, near twelve millions, which is ſufficiently proved by the printed records of thoſe times, and which are laid before your High Mightineſſes.

Beſides, the value of the cargoes contained in the ſhips now actually detained in England, amount already to a very conſiderable ſum, which is not only excluded from circulation, but the total loſs of it, or of great part of it, if ſuch proceedings continue under the frivolous pretext that it belongs to the French, and is, under that deſcription, to be confiſcated, will fall almoſt entirely on the Dutch merchants, aſſurers, &c. to which we muſt again add, the prodigious damage occaſioned to the owners of ſhips by the delay of ſuch veſſels, the continuance of wages and proviſions during the detention, as well as the ſtoppage of the navigation during the interval.

Further, the ſeamen on board ſuch veſſels, and who are ſo eſſential to this republic, will either eſcape, or be ſeduced into the ſervice of G. Britain. In ſhort, if the inhabitants of this republic are prevented from freely navigating in a manner agreeable to the faith of treaties, their veſſels will be leſs employed than the ſhips of any other nation on whom the Engliſh dare not impoſe the ſame reſtrictive law; conſequently the ſhips of the latter will be employed in tranſporting the goods and merchandiſe, the exportation and vend of which intereſts as much the inhabitants of the north, as their beneficial importation from the ſouth of Europe.

The conſideration of all theſe objects collectively determined your memorialiſts again to addreſs your High Mightineſſes, and to implore once more your ſovereign and efficacious protection. Their memorials are founded upon well-grounded apprehenſions of inevitable ruin, not only to themſelves, but to the ſtate at large, if the Engliſh miniſtry obſtinately perſiſt in their preſent proceedings towards our ſhips.

Finally, your memorialiſts firmly believe, &c. *as before* [42. 706.] *inſerted.*

Hague Gazette Extraordinary, March 20.

The Counter Manifeſto of the States-General of the United Provinces. [42. 664.]

IF ever the annals of the world have furniſhed an inſtance of a free and independent ſtate being attacked by an enemy, in the moſt unjuſtifiable manner, and without the leaſt appearance of right or equity, by a neighbouring power, allied for a long time, and bound by ties founded on the baſis of common intereſt, it is, without doubt, the republic of the United States of the Netherlands, which finds itſelf in that caſe, with his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, and his miniſters.

From the beginning of the diſputes which had ariſen between that kingdom and its American colonies, their High Mightineſſes, nowiſe obliged to interfere, had taken the firm and determined reſolution to adopt and ſtrictly to adhere to the moſt exact neutrality; and when the ſaid diſputes had kindled the flames of a war, which hath embroiled more powers than one, and ſpread in ſeveral parts of the world, their H. M. have conſtantly obſerved and maintained the ſame line of conduct; whilſt, in the mean time, they have taken care to give, on many occaſions, and in ſome inſtances of a very eſſential nature, the moſt convincing proofs of their ſincere inclination to conform to the wiſhes of his Majeſty, ſo far as they could do it without going againſt the rules of impartiality, or bringing in queſtion their rights of ſovereignty.

It was with this view, and for this purpoſe, that their H. M. from the beginning, and at the requiſition of his B. M. cauſed moſt expreſs inhibitions to be publiſhed againſt the exportation of all warlike ſtores to the colonies of his B. M. in America, and againſt all fraudulent trade with

with the ſaid colonies: And, in order that the ſaid prohibitions ſhould be more effectually carried into execution, their H. M. made no difficulty to take ſuch further ſteps as greatly circumſcribed their own navigation, and the trade of their ſubjects with the Dutch colonies in the Weſt Indies. [37. 353.; — 38. 556.; — 39. 615.]

It was to further the above purpoſes, that their H. M. ſent the moſt exact orders to all commanders, and governors of their colonies and ſettlements, as well as to the commanders of their ſhips of war, carefully to abſtain from doing, in regard to the American flag, any thing from which could be juſtly inferred or deduced an acknowledgement of the independency of the ſaid colonies: And it is alſo eſpecially to the above intent, that their H. M. having received a memorial, preſented to them by the Engliſh ambaſſador, full of the heavieſt complaints againſt the governor of St Euſtatia, condeſcended to deliberate on the ſaid memorial; though couched in terms little conſonant with the regard which ſovereign powers owe to each other: The conſequence of the ſaid deliberation was the immediate recal of the ſaid Governor, whom their H. M. called to an account for his conduct, and who was not permitted to return to his reſidence, till he had cleared himſelf of all the charges brought againſt him, before a court of juſtice; a copy of whoſe proceedings was ſoon after tranſmitted to the miniſter of his B. M. [39. 447.]

It is by means of the above meaſures that their H. M. always endeavouring to avoid giving the moſt diſtant grounds of diſſatisfaction to his B. M. have conſtantly ſtrove to entertain and keep up friendſhip and good harmony.

But the conduct of his B. M. towards the Republic has been diametrically oppoſite. — The controverſy between the courts of London and Verſailles had no ſooner broke out, than the Engliſh ports were filled with Dutch ſhips, taken and detained. The ſaid ſhips were purſuing their navigation, upon the faith of treaties, and were laden with no other merchandiſe than that which is by treaty declared free and lawful; — the cargoes were forced to be ſubjected to the dictates of an arbitrary and deſpotic authority. — The cabinet of St James's, knowing no other rule than the pretended right of a temporary conveniency, thought proper to appropriate thoſe cargoes to the crown by a compulſive purchaſe, and apply the ſame to the uſe of the royal navy. The moſt urgent and ſerious remonſtrances from their H. M. againſt ſuch proceedings, were diſregarded. In vain was it for them to claim, in the moſt poſitive manner, the obſervance of the treaty of commerce between England and the Republic. By this treaty, the rights and liberties of the neutral flag were clearly ſtated and evinced. Engliſh ſubjects had enjoyed all the advantages of the above treaty, in the firſt and only inſtance where the court of London was pleaſed to ſtand neuter, whilſt the Republic was at war. Now, in a parallel caſe, the above court could not, without the moſt palpable injuſtice, refuſe the ſame privileges to the ſaid Republic; and by the ſame rule that his B. M. had no right to ſuſpend the effects of the above treaty to the diſadvantage of their H. M. it was as ill-founded to pretend to make them forſake a neutrality which they had adopted; or to compel them to take part in a war which was not immediately connected with the rights and poſſeſſions of his B. M. within the limits of the defenſive treaty; and notwithſtanding this is the very treaty which his Majeſty, on the firſt rupture with France made no ſcruple to infringe and violate. Infractions againſt this treaty on the part of G. B. and the arbitrary deciſions of the courts of juſtice in that kingdom, in direct violation of the letter of the ſaid treaty, were daily multiplied. The merchantmen belonging to the Republic fell an innocent ſacrifice to the vexatious and repeated violence of Engliſh armed ſhips. Nor was this ſufficient; the very flag of the States was not ſpared, but openly inſulted and affronted by the hoſtile attack made upon the convoy under the command of Rear-Admiral Count Byland [42. 46.]: — Uſeleſs were the ſtrongeſt expoſtulations of the States with his B. M.; the ſhips then taken were condemned as lawful prizes [42. 161.]. And this inſult offered to the flag of the States was ſoon followed by an open violation of their neutral territories, both in Europe and America. Let two inſtances ſuffice: At the iſland of St Martin his Majeſty's ſhips attacked and carried away by force, ſeveral veſſels riding in the road, under the batteries of a fortreſs, where, according to the common rights of nations, the ſaid veſſels ſhould have found a ſafe

protection [42. 602, 611.]. The inſolence of an Engliſh armed ſhip off the coaſts of the Republic, near the iſland of Goedereede, is another proof of thoſe violations; theſe were carried ſo far, that the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland, who ſtood along the ſhore, where they had a right to ſuppoſe themſelves ſafe from all injury, were, by the fire from that ſhip, expoſed to the moſt imminent danger, which they could eſcape only by retreating into the inland parts. Theſe are unheard-of provocations, for which the Republic, in ſpite of the moſt ſerious and beſt-grounded remonſtrances, could obtain no redreſs.

Whilſt affairs were in that ſituation, which left to their H. M. no other alternative, than to ſuffer their country's trade and navigation, on which the proſperity or downfall of the Republic entirely depends, to be totally annihilated, or to act openly againſt their old friend and ally, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, from her natural magnanimity, was induced to invite the Republic, with as much affection as humanity, to take the moſt equitable meaſures, and beſt conſonant with the treaties that ſubſiſt between her and the other northern powers, in order to maintain and protect, in conjunction with her Majeſty and the above-ſaid powers, thoſe immunities and privileges which the rights of nations and the moſt ſolemn treaties ſecure to the neutral flag [42. 213.]. Such an invitation could not but prove acceptable to their H. M. as it afforded them the means of protecting effectually the trade of their ſubjects, on the beſt foundation, and opened a way to ſecure their independence from all encroachments, without foregoing the engagements entered into both with his B. M. and the other belligerent powers.

Yet of theſe very means the court of London has endeavoured to deprive the Republic, by precipitately carrying matters to extremity, recalling its ambaſſador, publiſhing a manifeſto replete with ſuppoſed grievances, and granting letters of marque and pretended reprizals againſt the States, their ſubjects, and their property. By this conduct, that court has but too plainly evinced its long-concerted plan of ſetting aſide the eſſential intereſt which united the two nations, and of breaking off the former bond of friendſhip, by levying againſt thoſe States the moſt unjuſtifiable war.

It would be needleſs minutely to refute the reaſons and pretended grievances alledged in the Manifeſto, to convince every impartial man of their futility. Let it ſuffice to obſerve, in a few words, in regard to the tender made by his B. M. to open amicable conferences, that the maritime treaty above mentioned could be their only object; that the meaning of the ſaid treaty, expreſſed in the cleareſt manner, could be liable to no doubt or equivocation; that it intitles every neutral power to carry freely into the ports of the belligerent ſtates, all kinds of naval ſtores; that their H. M. aiming at and deſiring nothing more of his B. M. than the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of the rights ſtipulated by the treaty, a matter ſo clearly evident, ſo inconteſtably juſt, could not be the object of a negotiation, or of a new convention derogatory to the ſaid treaty, as long as their H. M. could not bring themſelves to betray any diſpoſition to give up voluntarily their juſt rights, nor deſiſt from them through regard for the court of England; a renunciation which, being favourable to one of the belligerent powers, muſt have militated againſt the principles of neutrality, and by which their H. M. would have in another manner brought the ſtate into dangers that they were obliged ſtudiouſly to avoid; a renunciation which would moreover have done to the trade and navigation, the chief ſupport of the Republic, and the ſource of its proſperity, irreparable prejudice; as the different branches of trade, intimately connected together, form an aggregate body, from whence ſo eſſential a part cannot be cut off, without impairing, of courſe, and totally deſtroying the whole; without ſaying further, that at the ſame time that their H. M. objected, with great reaſon, to the propoſed conferences, they have, in a great meaſure, modified and tempered the effective exertion of their rights by a proviſional reſolve.

As for the ſuccours required, their H. M. cannot diſſemble, that they never could conceive how his B. M. thought himſelf juſtified to inſiſt, under the moſt diſtant appearance of right or equity, upon the aſſiſtance ſtipulated by the treaties, at the time when he had already foregone the obligation which they impoſed on him towards the Republic. Their H. M. were not leſs ſurpriſed to ſee, that, whilſt the diſturbances in America and their direct conſequences could not affect the Republic by virtue of any treaty,

and

and that the aſſiſtance had not been required before the declaration of the court of Spain had increaſed the number of the belligerent powers, his B. M. had nevertheleſs taken occaſion, from this event, to inſiſt on his demand with ſo much ardour and earneſtneſs, as if his Majeſty had a right to pretend, and maintain, that a war being once kindled between him and ſome other power, was alone ſufficient to compel the States to grant directly, and without any previous examination, the ſaid ſtipulated aſſiſtance.

The Republic, it is true, had bound itſelf by treaties to aid and aſſiſt the kingdom of G. Britain whenever that power ſhould be attacked or threatened with an unjuſt war; the Republic was moreover to declare war in ſuch a caſe againſt the aggreſſor: but their H. M. never intended to give up that right which is the nature of a defenſive alliance, and which cannot be diſputed to the allied power, to examine firſt, and before they grant the required aſſiſtance, or take part in the war, the principles of the diſſenſions which have prevailed, the nature of the differences from which they ſprung, as alſo to inveſtigate and maturely weigh the reaſons and motives which may enforce the *caſus fœderis*, and which are to form the baſis of the equity and lawfulneſs of the war on the part of that confederate ſtate claiming the aforeſaid aſſiſtance. There is not a treaty extant, by which their H. M. have foregone the independence of the States, or ſacrificed their intereſts to thoſe of G. B. ſo far as to deprive themſelves of the right of ſo neceſſary and indiſpenſable an examination, by taking ſuch ſteps as might inſinuate, that they ſhould be looked upon as compelled to ſubmit to the pleaſure of G B. by granting the required aſſiſtance, even when the above court, being at variance with another power, thinks proper to prefer a war to an amicable accommodation on well-ſupported complaints.

It is not therefore through a ſpirit of party, or the ſcheme of a predominant cabal, but after a mature deliberation, and by a deſire of ſupporting the deareſt intereſts of the Republic, that all the provincial ſtates reſpectively have, with one voice, teſtified they were of opinion, that the aſſiſtance required ſhould be politely refuſed; and their H. M. would not have failed to communicate to his Britannic Majeſty, in conſequence of thoſe reſolutions, an anſwer to the repeated requeſts for aſſiſtance, had they not been prevented from ſo doing, by the violent and unprecedented inſult offered to the Dutch flag under the command of Rear-Adm. Byland, by their being refuſed redreſs on ſo ſerious a matter, and by his Majeſty's declaration, no leſs ſtrange than unjuſt, in regard to the ſuſpenſion of the treaties which ſubſiſted between him and the Republic [42. 214.]. Theſe were ſo many events, which, as they required deliberations of a different kind, put an end to thoſe which were held in conſequence of the aforeſaid requiſitions. It is in vain, and in oppoſition to all truth, that endeavours have been uſed to multiply the number of grievances, by alledging the ſuppreſſion of duties on exports, as a meaſure calculated to facilitate the carrying of naval ſtores over to France: for, beſides that the ſaid ſuppreſſion is an object which reſpects the interior regulation of commerce, to which all ſovereigns have an uncontroverted right, and for which they are accountable to no one, the matter has been put in deliberation, but never finally reſolved upon, ſo that thoſe duties are ſtill on the former footing; and what is ſet forth reſpecting this matter in the Manifeſto is totally groundleſs; though it cannot be denied, that the conduct of his B. M. towards the Republic furniſhed their H. M. with but too many motives to juſtify ſuch a meaſure on their part.

The diſpleaſure of his B. M. in regard to what has been done for Paul Jones, is equally groundleſs. Their H. M. had for many years before given general and poſitive orders for the admiſſion into their ports of all privateers and armed ſhips, with their prizes; orders which have been obſerved, and executed, without the leaſt exception: in this caſe their H. M. could not deſiſt from ſuch orders, in regard to an armed ſhip which, provided with a commiſſion from the American Congreſs, was in the Texel, together with the frigates of a ſovereign power, without aſſuming the part of judges, and giving a deciſion in a matter which their H. M. were not obliged to take any cogniſance of, and in which it ſeemed to them contrary to the intereſt of the Republic to interfere: Their H. M. therefore thought it beſt, not to ſwerve from the rules eſtabliſhed for ſo long a time, but reſolved to lay the ſtrongeſt injunctions, left the ſaid privateers and armed

ſhips ſhould take in any warlike ſtores, and deſired them to quit the road as ſoon as poſſible, without being admitted to ſojourn, but juſt as long as would prove abſolutely neceſſary to repair the damages ſuffered at ſea; declaring formally at the ſame time, that in caſe of a longer delay, their departure ſhould be poſitively inſiſted upon. To this purpoſe, the commanding officer in the ſaid road, took care to make every requiſite diſpoſition, the effects of which the privateer of Paul Jones had hardly time to prevent [41. 723.]

In regard to what has happened in other parts of the world, the information tranſmitted to their H. M. from time to time, from the Eaſt Indies, are in direct oppoſition to thoſe which ſeemed to have been laid before his B. M. The frequent complaints of the Eaſt-India direction addreſſed to them, and which the love of peace hath obliged the latter to ſmother, as it were in their breaſts, are ſo many incontrovertible proofs of the aſſertion. The meaſures taken in regard to the Weſt Indies before mentioned, will ſerve at all times for an unqueſtionable proof of the ſincerity, of the zeal, and of the attention with which their H. M. have aſſiduouſly endeavoured to obſerve in theſe countries the moſt exact and ſtrict neutrality; nor could their H. M. find out the leaſt legal proof of any infraction of their orders in this reſpect.

As for what concerns the project of an eventual treaty of commerce with North America, framed by a member of the government of the province of Holland, without the ſanction of any public authority, and the memorials preſented on this matter by the Chevalier Yorke, the matter happened as follows.

As ſoon as this ambaſſador had preſented a memorial, dated Nov. 10. 1780, their H. M. without noticing the expreſſions rather unbecoming between ſovereigns, with which this memorial abounded, did not delay entering into the moſt ſerious deliberation on that matter; and by their reſolution of the 27th of the ſame month [42. 664.], they did not heſitate to diſclaim and diſapprove publicly whatever had been done in this affair.

After this they had every reaſon to expect, that his B. M. would have acceded to this declaration, ſince he could not be ignorant, that their H. M. have no juriſdiction over the reſpective provinces; and that it was the States of Holland to whom, as being inveſted, as the States of the other provinces, with a ſovereign and excluſive authority over their ſubjects, was to be ſubmitted an affair which their H. M. had no reaſon to doubt but the other States of the ſaid provinces would regulate according to the exigency of the caſe, and conformable to the laws of the State, and the principles of equity. The eagerneſs with which the Chevalier Yorke, by his ſecond memorial, inſiſted on the puniſhment [42. 663.], could not, of courſe, but appear very ſtrange to their H. M.; and their ſurpriſe ſtill increaſed, when, three days after, the ſame ambaſſador verbally declared to the Preſident of their H. M. that if he did not receive the very ſame day an anſwer to his memorial, in every reſpect ſatisfactory, he ſhould find himſelf obliged to acquaint his court thereof by an extraordinary courier. Their H. M. informed of this declaration, ſoon perceived its importance, as a manifeſtation of the meaſures already determined on in the King's council; and although, according to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, ſuch verbal declarations from foreign miniſters admit of no deliberation, they nevertheleſs thought proper to ſet it aſide on this occaſion, and to order their Greffier to wait on the Chevalier, and inform him, that his memorial had been taken *ad referendum* by the deputies of the reſpective provinces, according to the received cuſtom and conſtitution of government; adding, at the ſame time, what ſeems deſignedly omitted in the Manifeſto, that they would endeavour to frame an anſwer to his memorial as ſoon as poſſible, and the conſtitution of government would permit. In conſequence thereof, a few days after, the deputies of the province of Holland gave notice to the aſſembly of their H. M. that the States of their province had, *una voce*, reſolved to require the advice of their court of juſtice in regard to the requiſition of puniſhment, requeſting the ſaid court to give their opinion as ſoon as poſſible, foregoing all other affairs. Their H. M. did not fail to acquaint the Chevalier Yorke with the above reſolve. But what was their ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment when they underſtood that the ſaid ambaſſador, after having read his inſtructions, had ſent a note to the Greffier, in which he called the above-ſaid reſolve illuſive, and flatly refuſed to tranſmit it to his court. This obliged their H. M. to ſend it to Count

Welderen,

Welderen, their miniſter at London; with orders to lay it immediately before the miniſter of his B. M.; but the refuſal of the latter created an obſtacle to the execution of thoſe orders. [42. 706.]

All the circumſtances of this affair being thus expoſed, the impartial public will be enabled to appretiate the principal motive, or rather pretence, to which his B. M. has had recourſe, in order to give a ſcope to his deſigns againſt the Republic. To this we may reduce the whole matter: His Majeſty was informed of a negotiation which would have taken place between a member of the government of one of the provinces, and a repreſentative of the American Congreſs; which negotiation intended to lay the plan of a treaty of commerce to be concluded between the Republic and the ſaid Colonies *caſu quo;* that is to ſay, in caſe the independency of thoſe colonies ſhould be acknowledged by the crown of England: this negotiation, although conditional, and holding by a clauſe which depended on the anterior act of his Majeſty; this negotiation, which without the ſaid act or anterior declaration could not have the leaſt effect, was ſo miſconſtrued by his Majeſty, and excited his diſpleaſure to ſuch a degree, that he thought proper to require from the States a public diſavowal and diſapprobation, as well as a complete puniſhment and ſatisfaction; it was in conſequence, and without the leaſt delay, that their H. M. acceded to the firſt part of his requiſition: but the puniſhment inſiſted upon was not within their power, and they could not aſſent to it without ſtriking at the root of the fundamental conſtitution of the State. The States of the province of Holland were the only ones to which it pertained lawfully to take cogniſance of it, and to provide thereto by the ordinary means, and the authority of the laws. This ſovereign ſtate, adhering to the maxims which oblige them to reſpect the authority of the laws, and fully convinced, that the maintaining that department in all its integrity and impartiality, which are inſeparable from it, is the firmeſt baſis of the ſupreme power; that ſovereign ſtate, obliged by what is held moſt ſacred, to defend and protect the rights and privileges of its ſubjects, could not forget itſelf ſo far as to ſubmit to the will of his B. M. by attempting to overturn thoſe rights and privileges, and to exceed the limits preſcribed by the fundamental laws of its government. Theſe laws required the intervention of the judiciary department, and thoſe were the means which the above ſtate reſolved to uſe, by requiring on this object the advice of the court of juſtice eſtabliſhed in their province. By an adherence to this method it was, that, before the eyes of his B. M. the Engliſh nation, and all Europe, were diſplayed the unalterable principles of that juſtice and equity which form the leading feature of the Dutch conſtitution, and which, in ſo important a part of public adminiſtration, we mean that which concerns the exerciſe of the juſticiary power, will for ever ſerve as a bulwark againſt whatever could militate with the ſecurity and independence of a free nation. It was alſo by theſe means, and by following this road, that, far from precluding juſtice, or evading the puniſhment required, a free courſe on the contrary has been laid open to a regular proceſs, conformable to the conſtitutional principles of the Republic; and by the ſame reaſon, in ſhort, depriving the court of London of any pretence to complain of a denial of juſtice, care has been taken to anticipate the leaſt ſhadow or appearance of reaſon, which might have authoriſed that court to make repriſals; to which nevertheleſs it has had recourſe without ſcruple, in a manner equally odious and unjuſt.

For theſe cauſes, and ſince, after the repeated outrages and heavy loſſes which the ſubjects of this Republic muſt have experienced from his B. M. their H. M. find themſelves furthermore provoked, and aſſailed by his aforeſaid Majeſty, and compelled to uſe thoſe means which they have in hand, in order to defend the precious rights of their liberty and independence, they entertain the firmeſt hope, that the Lord of hoſts, the God of their fathers, who by the palpable direction of Providence ſupported and carried this Republic through the greateſt dangers, will bleſs the means which they have determined to employ, by crowning the juſtice of their arms with the ever-triumphant aſſiſtance of his omnipotent protection; whilſt their H. M. will ardently ſigh after the inſtant when they ſhall ſee their neighbour and old ally, but now their enemy, recalled to ſentiments more moderate and equitable. And it is at that period, when their H. M. will improve all the opportunities which,

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conſonant with the honour and independence of a free ſtate, may tend to a reconciliation between them and their old friend and ally.

This given and ſettled in the aſſembly of their H. M. our Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, at the Hague, the 12th day of March 1781.

COCQ. VAN HAAFTAN, Vt.
By command, H. FAGEL.

Extracts from Abp Herring's Letters.

"Surely it is not poſſible for the Dutch to act the part of which they are ſuſpected. If they do, let France be our ally, and lord of the Seven Provinces. An open enemy is a friend compared to a ſecret and perfidious one. By this means they would reduce the Royal Duke to the *Fauces Caudinæ*." Dated July 29. 1745.

"The Dutch, I find, are likely to be incorporated with France. I ſhall begin to think myſelf a politician; for it was my wiſh, from the beginning of this affair, that Marſhal Wade would have no occaſion to fight. I am now convinced the Dutch troops * would have betrayed us." Jan. 4. 1745-6.

Dr Franklin and a certain Noble Lord.

WHEN Dr Franklin and a certain Noble Lord were playing the ſuppoſed *political* game of cheſs, which has lately made ſo much noiſe in the public prints, and been re-echoed by his Lordſhip within the walls of St Stephen's chapel, his Lordſhip moved, "*King guarded.*" — "Why, then, (ſaid the Doctor), *Check.*" — "No, (ſaid his Lordſhip), you muſt firſt *electrify* the whole Congreſs, and all Waſhington's army, to make good that move."

BON MOT.

Mr Alderman Wilkes aſked Mr Garrick one day, "What is honeſty?" — "What is that to you, Mr Alderman?" (replied Mr Garrick); "meddle with thoſe things that concern you."

* Theſe troops conſiſted chiefly of the garriſon of Tournay, which, by the capitulation, were diſabled from acting againſt the French. And the ſhort marches and inactivity of Marſhal Wade can only be accounted for from his being afraid to truſt theſe falſe friends, who thus, when we aſked them for bread, gave us ſtones. [7. 579.]

A THIRD REPORT [7]. of the Commiſſioners appointed to examine, take, and ſtate, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the kingdom.

HAving finiſhed our examinations of all thoſe public accountants that came to our knowledge in the firſt claſs, as far as relates to the balances of public money in their hands, we, in the next place, directed our attention to thoſe accountants who receive public money out of the exchequer, by way of impreſt, and upon account.

The certificate of the accounts depending in the office of the Auditors of the Impreſt, tranſmitted to us purſuant to our precept, furniſhed us with a liſt of theſe accountants: As much of this certificate as relates to the ſubject matter of this preſent Report, is inſerted in the Appendix. We took them into our conſideration in the order in which they ſtand upon that certificate; a rule we purſue in regard to all liſts of accountants, unleſs there is ſome ſpecial reaſon for departing from it.

The ſet of accountants therein firſt mentioned, are the treaſurers of the navy; and of theſe, the names that ſtand firſt are the executors of Anthony Viſcount Falkland, whoſe final account is dated the 4th of April 1689, and from whom a balance of 27,611 l. 6 s. 5 d. 1 q. is declared to be then due. We did not miſ-ſpend our time in a purſuit where there was ſo little probability of benefit to the public. A debt that has ſubſiſted for near a century, may be preſumed deſperate. Paſſing over, therefore, this article, we iſſued our precepts to Earl Temple, as repreſentative of the late George Grenville, Eſq; to Lord Viſcount Barrington, Lord Viſcount Howe, and to Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt, as repreſentative of the late Sir Gilbert Elliot, for an account of the public money in their hands, cuſtody, or power, as late treaſurers of the navy. The returns made to our precepts are ſet forth in the Appendix; from which it appears, that the balances of public money remaining in their reſpective hands, upon the days therein mentioned, amounted together to the ſum of 76,793 l. 18 s. 1 d. 1 q.

That we might learn for what reaſons, ſervices, or purpoſes, theſe ſums are permitted to remain in the hands of treaſurers of the navy ſo long after they are out of office, we examined ſeveral of the officers

ficers in this department, namely, George Swaffield, Eſq; caſhier of the victualling; Andrew Douglas, Eſq; paymaſter; Mr Adam Jellicoe, chief clerk to the paymaſter; and Mr Francis Cook, ledger-writer. By them we are ſupplied with the following information.

The office of the treaſurer of the navy is divided into three branches, the paymaſter's, the caſhier's, and the victualling branch. All the money he receives is for the navy-ſervices, and placed under, or carried over to, one of theſe branches; the money in each branch is ſubdivided, arranged, and kept under various different heads of ſervices; the whole balance, at the time he leaves the office, continues to be liable, whether it be in his hands, or in the hands of his repreſentatives, in caſe of his death, to the ſame ſervices for which its ſeveral parts were originally deſtined; and the commiſſioners of the navy, victualling, and ſick-and-hurt offices, each in their ſeveral departments, continue to aſſign bills upon him for payment, until they have reduced his balance to ſuch a ſum as, in their opinions, will not be more than ſufficient to anſwer purpoſes for which it has been uſual to leave money with him, until his final account is paſſed. Theſe purpoſes are, firſt, to carry on the recals upon thoſe ſhips books which were open in his treaſurerſhip, and the payment of the half-pay liſts and bounties to chaplains. The ſhips books are uſually kept open for recals, for ſeven or eight years after the expiration of the treaſurerſhip, in order to give thoſe ſeamen who, by being either turned over to other ſhips, or employed in other places, could not attend at the time their ſhip was paid, an opportunity of receiving their wages when it is in their power to apply for them. The only fund applicable to this ſervice is, the money in the pay-branch, placed under the head of "To pay ſhips, and carry on recalls:" This ſervice is at an end when the ſhips books are made up. They are made up as they come in courſe, in order of time; and after the laſt is cloſed, the half-pay liſts are alſo cloſed, and the payment of the bounty to chaplains ceaſes.

The other purpoſe is, to pay the fees and expences of carrying on, making up, and paſſing his accounts. Upon paſſing every annual account, fees are paid to the auditors of the impreſt, out of the money in his hands, under the head of "To pay exchequer-fees, and other contingent expences of the pay-office;" but upon paſſing his final account, there is a gratuity alſo paid in the following manner:—The officers and clerks who tranſact the buſineſs of the treaſurer in office, carry on alſo at the ſame time, and finally make up the accounts of the treaſurers out of office; for which extra work they have no ſalary or recompence whatever, until the final account is ready to be paſſed, at which time it has been uſual for them, by petition to the Lords of the Treaſury, to obtain a reaſonable allowance for their trouble, which has been paid them, by virtue of a treaſury-warrant, out of any money remaining in the hands of that treaſurer, under whatever heads of ſervice it may be placed. This gratuity, together with the fees of paſſing the annual accounts, and for the *quietus*, it is imagined, will exhauſt the whole balance now remaining in the hands of Lord Temple.

All the ſhips books which were paid by Mr Grenville, Lord Barrington, and Lord Howe, are made up, and conſequently the balances which the three boards have left in the hands of theſe treaſurers muſt be for the purpoſe of paying the fees and expences of carrying on, making up, and paſſing their accounts. Of Sir Gilbert Elliot's ſhips books, five hundred and ſix are ſtill open for recalls; and payments, if applied for, are made upon them once a-week; and therefore, whatever ſums ſtand upon his account, in his paymaſter's branch, under the heads of wages, half-pay, and bounties to chaplains, are ſtill applicable to thoſe ſervices; and the reſidue of the money permitted to remain with him is for the purpoſe of paying the fees and expences of carrying on, making up, and paſſing his accounts.

How ſoon then will theſe ſeveral ſums be wanted for this purpoſe? The accounts of the treaſurers of the navy are made up and paſſed as they come in courſe in order of time; the officers muſt finiſh one year before they begin upon another; and a ſubſequent treaſurer's account is never finiſhed till his predeceſſor's is finally cloſed. The ſtate in which their accounts are in the office of the auditors of the impreſt, is this:—The laſt which is declared is Mr Grenville's account for the year 1758: of all the ſubſequent accounts, only ſome ſections of their reſpective navy and victualling ledgers

gers are delivered into this office; which parts of a treaſurer's accounts are uſually ſent thither as ſpeedily as they can be made up after the year expires.

From an account of the balances remaining in the hands of theſe treaſurers at the times they reſpectively ceaſed to be treaſurers, and an account of the times when their laſt ſhips were made up, and a ſtate of Mr Grenville's balances, and of the balances of Lord Barrington, Lord Howe, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, every year ſince they ſeverally went out of office, all tranſmitted to us from the pay-office of the navy, purſuant to our requiſitions, we find, that Mr Grenville reſigned this office in 1762, and his laſt ſhip's book was made up in 1771; that Lord Barrington reſigned this office in 1765, and his laſt ſhip's book was made up in 1775; that Lord Howe reſigned this office in 1770, and his laſt ſhip's book was made up in 1778; and that Sir Gilbert Elliot died in 1777: hence it appears, that for near nineteen years there has been in the hands of Mr Grenville, or of his repreſentatives, and for fifteen years in the hands of Lord Barrington, and for ten years in the hands of Lord Howe, and for three years in the hands of the repreſentatives of Sir Gilbert Elliot, conſiderable ſums of public money, (excluſive of the ſums on the heads of wages, half-pay, and bounty to chaplains), deſtined to purpoſes which (except the paſſing three years of Mr Grenville's accounts) have not yet exiſted, and which, if we may judge from the progreſs hitherto made in paſſing theſe accounts, are not likely ſoon to exiſt.

Where public money is appointed for a ſervice or purpoſe to ariſe at a future time, we are of opinion, the public alone ought to have the cuſtody and uſe of that money in the mean time, and until the ſervice or purpoſe calls for its application.

When the fees and the gratuity become payable, we ſee no reaſon why the treaſurer in office ſhould not pay them, in like manner as the treaſurers out of office pay them now.

We did not form our opinion upon theſe balances without firſt hearing the late treaſurers themſelves, or the repreſentatives of thoſe who are dead; and therefore we examined Earl Temple, Lord Viſcount Barrington, Lord Viſcount Howe, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt, not one of whom made any objection to paying their balances into the exchequer, upon condition, ſome of receiving their *quietus*, others of being made ſecure in ſuch payments. We do therefore conceive, that the balances of public money, now remaining in the hands of Earl Temple, as repreſentative of the late George Grenville, Eſq; and in the hands of Lord Viſcount Barrington, and of Lord Viſcount Howe, and of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt, as repreſentative of Sir Gilbert Elliot, late treaſurer of the navy, ought to be paid into the exchequer, for the public ſervice, leaving in the hands of Sir Gilbert Elliot the ſums in his account placed under the heads of wages, half pay, and bounties to chaplains, to carry on the ſervices to which the ſame are applicable; that ſuch payments ſhould be without prejudice, and a proper ſecurity and indemnification be given to each of them againſt any loſs or detriment that may accrue to them in conſequence of ſuch payments.

The Rt Hon. Welbore Ellis, the preſent treaſurer of the navy, returned to our requiſition, a balance in his hands, upon the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, of 348,941 l. 11 s. 9 d. The act directs us to examine into all balances in the hands of public accountants, for the purpoſe of conſidering what ſum may be taken out of their hands to be applied to the public ſervice. It is obvious, we could not examine the balance in the hands of the treaſurer in office with this view; it could not be in our power to ſay, that any part of it ought to be paid back into the exchequer; becauſe, in an office of ſo conſtant and large an expenditure, this ſum muſt probably be exhauſted even while it was under our conſideration; but it was competent to us, and we thought it our duty, to examine, whether this was a larger ſum than the current buſineſs of the office required ſhould at that time be entruſted to the treaſurer of the navy. A compariſon between the quantum of the ſum, and the demands upon it, would enable us to form ſome judgement upon this point: with this view, we examined the preſent treaſurer himſelf; Timothy Brett, Eſq; commiſſioner of the navy, and comptroller of the treaſurer's accounts; John Slade, Eſq; commiſſioner of the victualling; and John Bell, Eſq; commiſſioner of the ſick and hurt; from whom we collect the following information.

All

All the money received by the treaſurer, for the ſervices of the navy, is either iſſued to him out of the exchequer, or paid to him by ſundry perſons, in purſuance of the directions of the navy, victualling, or ſick-and-hurt boards. The money from the exchequer is iſſued to him, and arranged in his accounts under various heads of ſervices; theſe heads are kept diſtinct; and he cannot place or transfer a ſum iſſued to him under one head, to any other head of ſervice. All bills aſſigned upon him for payment by theſe boards, ſpecify the correſpondent head of ſervice out of which that bill is to be paid; and he muſt not pay it out of money placed under any other head of ſervice than that ſo ſpecified on the bill.

When money is wanted, the application for it never originally moves from the treaſurer, except in the ſingle inſtance of money to pay fees, and other contingent expences; this he craves of himſelf, when that fund is nearly exhauſted; in all other caſes, the board in whoſe department it is, by letter, deſire him to preſent a memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury, ſpecifying the ſum wanted, and for what particular ſervice; the memorial purſues the letter, and the iſſue is directed from the exchequer in the terms of the memorial. The treaſurer immediately certifies to the navy-board the whole ſum he receives, and to the other boards ſo much of that ſum as concerns them: he alſo tranſmits to the navy-board an account of all his receipts and payments in the cathier's and victualling branch every fortnight, and in the pay-branch every month: by theſe means they have an exact knowledge of the ſtate of his balance under each head of ſervice. Each of theſe boards enter in their books all the aſſignments they make upon him for payment; of which they tranſmit to him a liſt; hence they know what the actual demands upon him amount to; and, from their experience in the courſe of the navy-buſineſs, they can form ſome conjecture relative to the probable approaching demands that may be made upon him in the various branches of the ſervice. By ſuch knowledge and conjecture, theſe boards are guided in their directions to the treaſurer, as to the time when the quantum of the ſum, and the ſervice for which every application for a ſupply is to be made to the treaſury.

At the end of every month, the navy-board tranſmit to the treaſury a certificate, containing an exact ſtate of all the receipts and payments made by the treaſurer during that month, as they appear from their books: hence the Lords of the Treaſury have full knowledge of the ſtate of his balance every month. This certificate for the month of Auguſt laſt we procured from the navy-office, on which the balance in the hands of the treaſurer appears to be 260,716 l. 1 s. 8 d. 1 q.

Being made acquainted thus far with the courſe of buſineſs in this office, our next ſtep was, to reſolve this balance of 348,941 l. 11 s. 9 d. into its conſtituent parts, and compare the quantum of each part, as far as we could, with the actual and probable demands of ſervice upon it, Aug. 31. the date of his return.

The firſt circumſtance that engaged our attention, was a difference between the treaſurer's balance and the navy-balance upon the ſame day, the 31ſt of Auguſt; the former exceeding the latter by the ſum of 88,225 l. 10 s. 3 q. This difference lies in the cathier's and victualling branches; and ariſes from the following cauſe: When the three boards aſſign bills upon the treaſurer for payment, they immediately give him credit for thoſe bills in his account kept at their offices; but the treaſurer does not himſelf take credit for any bills in his own account till he actually pays them: the perſons who receive theſe bills do not always immediately preſent them to the treaſurer for payment, but frequently keep them in their poſſeſſion for a conſiderable time; the treaſurer's balance muſt therefore exceed the navy-balance as much as the ſum of the bills aſſigned upon him for payment exceeds the ſum of the bills actually paid by him. We conceive this exceſs is not money for which the treaſurer is accountable to the public, but belongs to the proprietors of thoſe bills, and remains in his hands, at their riſk, until they apply to him for payment. This ſum, therefore, we think, ſhould be deducted from his balance.

We, in the next place, obſerved, that ſeveral ſums in each branch were not actually in the hands of the treaſurer, but of his officers and clerks, either carrying on ſervices in London, or at the diſtant ports, whither theſe ſums were directed to be ſent by the navy-board, to carry on the ſervices at thoſe ports. It may reaſonably be preſumed, that the boards would not have directed

into the hands of the officers, nor the treaſurer have intruſted them with, larger ſums than were wanted; and therefore theſe ſums, too, may be deducted from the treaſurer's balance; which will reduce the public money actually in his hands to the ſum of 128,083l. 16s. 10d. 1q. as appears by the ſtate inſerted in the appendix. The conſtituent parts of this balance, under their ſeveral heads of ſervice, conſiſting of a variety of articles, are ſtated in the navy certificate: ſome of them carry the appearance of having been applied for ſooner than the ſervices ſeem to have required; but, upon examination, we find, that the boards do not direct an application for a ſupply to any fund, until they know that fund is nearly or likely ſoon to be exhauſted. The treaſury are ſometimes prevented from granting the iſſue until many days after it is craved; and therefore the boards are careful to apply early enough to guard againſt the hazard of a demand upon an exhauſted fund. To ſearch into the actual and probable demands at that time upon each of theſe ſums, was hardly practicable; one circumſtance alone might enable us to judge with ſufficient accuracy, whether the ſum-total was too large or not; that is, in what time this balance was in fact paid away by the treaſurer. It appears from his accounts for the month of Auguſt, that this whole balance, and much more, was received by him during that month; and by his accounts for the month of September, tranſmitted to us purſuant to our requiſition, it appears, that not only the balance remaining on the 31ſt of Auguſt, but a much larger ſum, was in fact paid away by him during the ſucceeding month. Conſidering, therefore, this ſum by itſelf, independent of and unconnected with his other receipts and payments prior and ſubſequent to the date of this balance, we have no grounds to ſay, that this individual ſum, received in one month, and paid away in the next, was more than the ſervice required ſhould be in the hands of the treaſurer of the navy upon the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt.

But it was neceſſary to extend our inquiry ſtill farther. What is the amount of the ſum that has been continually in the hands of the treaſurer of the navy, and has that ſum been more than the current ſervices required? To come at this knowledge, we obtained from the navy-office an account of the total ſums received and paid by the treaſurer of the navy for every month, from the 1ſt of January 1779 to the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, with the total of the balances remaining in his hands at the end of each month, as they appear in the monthly certificates to the treaſury.

As the public money ſhould paſs without delay from the pocket of the ſubject into the exchequer, ſo it ought not to iſſue out of the exchequer, either before it is wanted, or in larger ſums than the ſervice for which it is iſſued requires. By this laſt account, a very large ſum has been conſtantly in his hands, during the period therein mentioned, excluſive of the amount of bills aſſigned upon him, but not preſented to him for payment. The principal cauſe of the magnitude of this balance is, the practice, in this office, of not applying money iſſued under one head towards ſatisfying a demand upon any other head of ſervice; the conſequence of which is, when the money upon the account of any head of ſervice is nearly exhauſted, a ſupply muſt be procured for that ſervice, how abundant ſoever the ſums upon other heads of accounts, or the ſum-total of his caſh, may be. Were all the ſums he receives to conſtitute and be conſidered as one common general caſh, and be applied indiſcriminately to every ſervice, a much leſs ſum than the loweſt of the balances in the account laſt mentioned would, in our opinion, ſuffice to carry on the current ſervices of the navy, even various and extenſive as they now are. It would create no confuſion in the accounts; for the receipts and payments under each head of ſervice, might ſtill be kept diſtinct; and though the payments might frequently exceed the receipts on ſome heads of accounts, yet the treaſurer would not be without ſufficient caſh, and the next iſſue from the exchequer would reſtore the balances. What the ſum neceſſary for carrying on the ſervice ſhould be, muſt depend upon circumſtances; it will be different at different times, and muſt be left principally to the diſcretion of thoſe commiſſioners from whom the direction for ſupplies moves, who, being converſant in the buſineſs, can beſt determine. But, to enable the Lords of the Treaſury likewiſe to judge of the propriety of and be a check and controul upon the requiſition, we are of opinion, that, beſides the certificate ſent every month from the navy board, an account of the ſum total of the balance in the hands of the treaſurer of the navy ſhould

be

be inſerted in every application for a ſupply to the treaſury.

We have not been inattentive to defects we have obſerved in this office during the courſe of our inquiries; defects which concern the officer, the office, and the public.

The treaſurer finds his buſineſs does not end with his office; his accounts are ſtill open. He goes on, receiving and paying, until he feels himſelf, his family, and his fortune, ſubject to all the evils of long public accounts far in arrear, and the difficulties of rendering an account increaſing daily: he continues reſponſible for millions, without an expectation of obtaining his final diſcharge during his life.

The office is perplexed with the multiplicity of theſe accounts. — There are four diſtinct accounts, of four treaſurers of the navy, at this time open at the pay-office, and buſineſs is carried on upon every one of them at the ſame time, by the ſame officers, when the current buſineſs of the preſent treaſurer alone would find employment enough for them all.

There have been iſſued to three of theſe treaſurers, for the navy-ſervice, upwards of thirty-three millions, the accounts of which are not paſſed; excluſive of above 25,000,000 l. to the late Mr Grenville, whoſe final account is not yet ſettled; and of 16,000,000 l. to the preſent treaſurer, none of whoſe accounts could as yet be ſettled.

The navy-accounts in July laſt, when the impreſt certificate was tranſmitted to us, were in arrear in the office of the Auditor of the Impreſt twenty-two years. This delay is occaſioned by the accounts of the ſubſequent years not being made up at the pay-office of the navy, where there is a want of officers and clerks for this department. A ſufficient number of perſons, intelligent in this branch, ſhould forthwith be provided by the proper authority, with adequate ſalaries, for the ſole purpoſe of proceeding upon, bringing forward, and making up, theſe accounts, with as much diſpatch as the nature of the buſineſs will admit.

By this delay in making up the accounts, the public loſes the uſe, at leaſt, of conſiderable ſums of their own money. Not that the principal itſelf has always been ſafe: A defaulter of above 27,000 l. ſtands at the head of the liſt of treaſurers of the navy upon the impreſt-certificate.

We inquired why a treaſurer, under the preſent conſtitution of the office, might not, upon his reſignation, immediately pay over his balance to the ſucceſſor, or into the exchequer, and all the ſubſequent tranſactions of office be carried on by the treaſurer for the time being. — Two reaſons were aſſigned for the neceſſity of keeping open his accounts, though out of office:

1ſt, That ſufficient time may be given to his ſubaccountants to clear their impreſts.

The ſubaccountants are certainly very numerous; and as, according to the preſent mode of paſſing theſe accounts, they muſt all be ſet *inſuper* upon the final account, was that account to be made up ſoon after the expiration of the treaſurerſhip, it would be very voluminous and troubleſome to the office. But ſince the treaſurer in office does now clear the impreſts of ſome of his predeceſſors, and can clear the impreſts of all, and the three boards can, at their pleaſure, call upon the ſubaccountants to clear their impreſts, we do not think this reaſon concluſive.

2d, That the payment of his ſhips books may be completed.

A ſhip's book is the voucher for the treaſurer who pays it. Two cannot pay upon the ſame book; it would create confuſion, as the payments of the one could not, without great trouble and difficulty, be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the other; it could not therefore be made a voucher for two treaſurers. To enable a treaſurer in office to carry on the payment of a ſhip's book open in the time of his predeceſſor, the names of all the ſeamen not paid muſt be abſtracted, and entered in a new book; a work of great labour and length of time, where the books are ſo numerous; and during all that time, no payment of wages could be made to the ſeamen unpaid upon thoſe books.

Upon the examination of a ſhip's book, there appears a foundation for this objection, which opens a door for a poſſible miſchief, worthy conſideration. It is in the power of a treaſurer of the navy, retiring in diſguſt, to refuſe carrying on any more payments, and by that means to put a ſtop, for eight months or more, to the payment of all the ſeamen on the numerous volumes of ſhips books open at the ſeveral ports in his treaſurerſhip. Mr Grenville left open above thirteen hundred. This evil does

not reſt in ſpeculation: we have an inſtance of it in evidence. The office that does not guard againſt the poſſibility of ſuch an evil, is fundamentally defective.

Theſe defects ſhould be ſpeedily corrected. To alter the conſtitution of the office, to abolish the ſubordinate treaſury, to render a treaſurer the mere accountant, and to vary the mode of accounting, carry with them a ſtrong appearance of an effectual remedy; but were we, in the preſent ſtate of our inquiries, to come to deciſions of ſuch moment, we ſhould be premature, perhaps raſh. It is eaſier to ſee the defects than to ſupply the regulation. The pay of the navy is an important object; and any alteration in the mode ſhould be well weighed before it is adopted; it ſhould be traced through all its effects, and perfectly aſcertained to be as feaſible in practice, as it is ſpecious in theory. To diſturb, to confound, or to delay, (effects not unfrequent, when novelty of form is introduced, and new principles applied to an old office), might be attended with very ſerious conſequences.

The defects to which we have alluded, preſented themſelves in the courſe of an examination made in obedience to the act for a more limited purpoſe. Coming, however, before us, they are, in our opinion, too important to be paſſed over in ſilence: we thought it our duty to point them out, that, ſhould they be deemed a proper ſubject for the exerciſe of the wiſdom of the legiſlature, the ſolid advantages which would reſult to the public from their correction, might not be delayed. Had we protracted this report until we were poſſeſſed of materials for a well-grounded opinion upon theſe points, we muſt have diſobeyed the act, that enjoins us to report, in the firſt place, upon the balances in the hands of accountants in this ſeſſion of parliament, to the end that the public money, long ago iſſued, and ſtill remaining in their hands, may, with all convenient ſpeed, be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of the public.

GUY CARLETON. (L. S.)
T. ANGUISH. (L. S.)
A. PIGGOTT. (L. S.)
RICHARD NEAVE. (L. S.)
SAM. BEACHCROFT. (L. S.)
GEO. DRUMMOND. (L. S.)

Office of Accounts, Bell-yard, 6th March, 1781.

PARLIAMENT. [84.]

THE Commons having reſolved themſelves into a committee of ſupply, Mar. 7. Lord North opened his ſcheme of finance for the preſent year. He premiſed, that it was not at preſent in his power to enter with propriety into the taxes which would be propoſed hereafter for defraying the intereſt of the loan, not having ſettled that part of the budget with all the deliberation its importance required; he ſhould therefore only ſtate the ways and means already provided, and the terms of the loan, reſerving the taxes till ſome future opportunity.

His Lordſhip then proceeded to enumerate the ſeveral votes of ſupply which had already paſſed the Houſe, as follows. — Towards the navy, for maintaining 90,000 ſeamen and marines, 4,680,000 l.; — for ordnance, 386,000 l. 1 s. 8 d.; — for buildings and rebuildings, 670,000 l.; — which, added together, made the total proviſion for the navy, 5,736,000 l. 1 s. 8 d. — Towards the army had been voted, in all, 4,239,144 l. 8 s. 7 d. of which his Lordſhip alſo gave the particulars. — For the ordnance had been given 582,924 l.; — for unprovided exchequer-bills, 1,000,000 l.; — for a part of laſt year's loan unfunded, 1,000,000 l.; — for miſcellaneous ſervices, 277,086 l. 6 s.; — for deficiencies of three years taxes, 639,000 l. — Here his Lordſhip ſtated the deficiencies of this year to have exceeded thoſe of the laſt by 100,000 l.; but obſerved, that in this computation were included, in ſome degree, the deficiencies of four years. — He alſo explained their increaſe, by the funds having laſt year begun ſix months before the taxes; therefore in fact the deficiency of laſt year's taxes was inconſiderable, compared with former ones; and there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in future they would be ſufficiently productive. — The taxes on houſes and ſervants, he admitted, had fallen greatly ſhort of what had been computed; but the remedy would be found in ſuch caſes, by correcting the mode of gathering, and increaſing the quantum. — As to the poſt-horſe tax, it had produced nearly double ſince the alteration, though before it was extremely deficient. — His Lordſhip here aſſured the Houſe, that among the taxes of the preſent year, he ſhould propoſe none but thoſe which he knew, by experience, would be efficient. It was certainly the beſt policy

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to obſerve that rule, as far as poſſible; for by defective taxes the ſinking fund muſt be greatly reduced. He then reſumed the chain of calculation, and ſhewed, that the total actual deficiencies of the laſt year amounted to 639,732 l. He computed alſo the eſtimates of the ſeveral votes before enumerated, which, including fractions not mentioned in our preceding detail, amounted to 14,421,786 l. 11 s. 11 d. 2 q.

He next proceeded to compute the ſums ſtill remaining to be voted for unprovided ſervices, the principal of which were the following: For army-extraordinaries, 3,400,000 l.; — Miſcellaneous ſervices, 41,000 l.; — Deficiency of land and malt, which had been given at 450,000 l. but decreaſed this year 350,000 l.; — Total deficiencies of grants, the particulars of which he gave in detail, 257,955 l. 3 s. 0 d. 2 q.: — For exchequer-bills yet unprovided for, 1,960,000 l. With theſe and other articles he eſtimated the whole amount of ſums yet to be voted, 6,958,366 l.; which added to the ſupply already paſſed, made the total amount of the ſupply for the preſent year, 21,380,152 l.

To provide in part for this great national expence, ſeveral ſums had been granted, which he ſhould next ſubmit to the committee, and then the reſidue unprovided for would remain to be furniſhed by the loan and other means to be yet ſuggeſted. The Houſe had voted the land-tax at 2,000,000 l. and the malt tax 752,000 l. — 288,346 l. 7 s. 9 d. they had given of ſurplus of taxes, and 3,500,000 l. exchequer-bills. Such was the proviſion now made by the Houſe.

His Lordſhip next entered into the additional ways and means he had now in contemplation. Firſt, he meant to charge the ſinking fund larger than in the laſt year; which, by the great increaſe of that fund, might be done with propriety. He proved this increaſe to have happened for twenty years paſt progreſſively, taking the amount of the ſinking fund from the year 1760 to 1780, by diviſions of five years, and eſtimating a medium of its value in each of theſe periods. In the firſt period, from 1760 to 1765, the average of this fund was 2,090,000 l.; in the ſecond, 2,266,246 l.; in the third, 2,651,455 l.; and in the fourth, from 1775 to 1780, 2,868,012 l. — Thus at all times, in war as well as in peace, this important fund has a perpetual increaſe of wealth. Nor could it be urged, that any ſituation of affairs could make a difference; for in war-time the importation of timber, hemp, and other naval ſtores, made ample amends for the decreaſe of population, as to the amount of the eſtabliſhed revenue. When therefore he propoſed to take from the ſinking fund for the ſervice of the preſent year ſo large a ſum as 2,900,000 l. it ſurely could not be thought dangerous or inexpedient; eſpecially as 190,000 l. 4 per cents. would fall in this year, which would go to increaſe that fund, if gentlemen did not think proper otherwiſe to diſpoſe of it. His Lordſhip again recapitulated the heads of thoſe proviſions already made by parliament, and ſaid, thoſe, together with the aid propoſed from the ſinking fund, and 12,000,000 l. the ſum to be raiſed by loan, would produce a larger amount than that of the ſupply, making the total of taxes and loans 21,438,346 l.

In this calculation he had ſaid nothing of ſaving, though great ones would certainly ariſe by thoſe reformations which the commiſſion of accounts was calculated to introduce. The commiſſioners would make it their principal object to examine the amount of money remaining in the exchequer, and in the hands of the ſeveral accountants. Theſe had been the ſubject of the reports already delivered [134.], and in the further proſecution of their truſt, theſe would be thoroughly inveſtigated, to the great emolument of the public. He himſelf was an accountant; his receipts had been minutely examined, and with others would be reported to the Houſe. It would be chiefly in controuling the expenditure of public money that the benefit of this commiſſion would conſiſt; for as to the receipt of our revenue, little reformation could take place, that buſineſs being tranſacted in this country much cheaper than in any other in Europe. However, in this reſpect alſo ſome few ſavings might be made; and he hoped, in the whole, the nation would be benefited to the amount of a million and a half: but as this could not be preciſely determined yet, he had made no dependence upon it in the calculations laid before the Houſe. If ſuch a ſum as he conjectured, or any other, was ſaved by the commiſſion of accounts, he would wiſh to have it applied for diſcharging the navy-debt; to which purpoſe he had alſo allotted one

million

million out of the new ways and means. He hoped therefore to ſee that debt reduced this year two millions or more.

After this, having briefly computed the totals of the ſums voted by parliament, the ways and means already granted, and the ſum ſtill to be ſupplied, his Lordſhip proceeded to inform the Houſe of the terms on which he had negotiated the loan of twelve millions. It was with the greateſt concern he was obliged to avow, that the complexion of the times made it impoſſible to procure money but on terms extremely diſadvantageous to the public; however, he flattered himſelf he had diſcharged this laborious buſineſs as ſucceſsfully as could be expected, and ſhould ſubmit to the Houſe what kind of a bargain he had made.

Had he concluded his treaty with the ſubſcribers ſome days ago, while the funds were at a very low ebb, on the ſame terms now accepted, he ſhewed that they would have been conſiderable loſers by the tranſactions, conſequently that it would have been impoſſible to have adjuſted the loan on thoſe conditions; and that, however extravagant the preſent ones might appear, it was owing to the late ſudden riſe of the ſtocks that they were not infinitely worſe. The three per cents which now ſtand at 60, and the four per cents now at 72, were then, the former at 55, and the latter at 68. It was in contemplation at that time, as had ſince been effected, to ſettle the loan by giving 150 three per cents and 25 four per cents with four lottery-tickets, for every 1000 l. ſubſcription; but in that ſtate of the funds, ſuch a contract would have been valued thus to the ſubſcribers:

150	3 per cent.	L. 82	10
25	4 per cent.	17	0
Lottery ticket,		1	0
	Total,	100	10

So that 10 s. would have been all their benefit in 100 l. loan. But ſtocks having riſen, in conſequence of recent reports, to the pitch before ſtated, he had been able to conclude a bargain on the ſame conditions, fully beneficial and ſatisfactory to the lenders, giving them the three per cents at 58, and the four per cents at 70, for

150	3 per cents at 58,	L. 87	0
25	4 per cents at 70,	17	10
Lottery ticket,	-	1	0
	Total,	105	10

Thus the ſubſcribers were content, and the public paid only 5 l. 10 s. per cent.

But then as ſtocks now ſell higher than the valuation in the loan, the 3 per cents going to day in the market at 59 one half, it might be urged, that ſeven per cent. was actually given. To anſwer this objection, the cauſe of the late riſe of the ſtocks muſt be adverted to: it was occaſioned by a rumour of a pacification; and a rumour founded not merely on conjecture. There certainly appeared a great probability of peace taking place, and negotiations had commenced; but then it was nothing determinate, no certainty, but a matter liable to many accidents and miſcarriages. Of this the ſubſcribers juſtly availed themſelves; for conſidering the low ſtate of the funds ſome days ago, it was extremely poſſible, that ſhould this pacific proſpect vaniſh, and the report die away in a ſhort ſpace of time, they would fall further below the terms at which they were valued to the ſubſcribers, than now they ſtand above it; ſo that as an equivalent for this riſk it was neceſſary to give them an apparent advantage of one and a half per cent.

Theſe terms were clearly the moſt beneficial to the public of all thoſe he had to chuſe; ſeveral of which his Lordſhip here mentioned; and then obviated the objections which he expected might be urged againſt that ſcheme to which he had given the preference.

He had no doubt it would be ſuggeſted in argument againſt the tenor of this bargain, that it went on a ſyſtem that ſhould always be avoided when practicable, that of increaſing the capital. He was ſo fully appriſed of this, and ſo aſſiduous to ſhun that very unpopular way of borrowing money, that he would have gladly ſacrificed ſomething of the national intereſt to ſettle the loan if poſſible by a larger douceur and annuities; and this not ſo much from any natural rule of policy, making the one mode more eligible than the other; but becauſe an acceſſion of capital debt always aſtoniſhed the world more, and appeared more odious to the people, than the moſt diſadvantageous terms of a loan for a definite term, however exorbitant the intereſt might be. He felt the full importance of this idea, and would have formed his bargain in compliance with it if poſſible; but the terms required of him on that ground were too extravagant to be attended to: beſides

beſides the weight of premium and intereſt, with three per cent. annuity, the ſubſcribers inſiſted upon having that annuity irredeemable for fifteen years. It was this laſt requiſition that deterred him effectually: for it was obvious how immenſe a loſs the public muſt ſuſtain by ſuch a bargain, if, before the expiration of the annuity, a peace ſhould be concluded; for though the funds in that caſe might riſe to four per cent. it would be impoſſible for government to redeem the annuities, but they would be tied down to the ſame hard bargain, which nothing but the depreſſion of our funds at preſent could juſtify acceding to.

Several other objections to this mode of borrowing his Lordſhip ſuggeſted, argued the point a long time very forcibly, and anſwered many different arguments which he expected might be adduced on the other ſide againſt the terms of the loan. It had been hinted to him from a gentleman, whoſe judgement he had much reſpect for [Mr Huſſey], that it would be ſalutary to ſet apart a certain ſum annually from the ſinking fund for reducing the national debt. To that opinion in times of peace he ſhould heartily ſubſcribe; and when the war was ended, no doubt the ſavings of every eſtabliſhment would be allotted for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe: but at preſent he could never admit, that it was a wiſe meaſure to pay off one million, when we ſhould ſhortly be reduced to the immediate neceſſity of borrowing another; for it would be impoſſible to borrow on ſuch terms as we ſhould be obliged to pay, and the difference of intereſt would be abſolutely thrown away every year.

His Lordſhip forcibly inculcated the neceſſity at this period of ſtanding well with thoſe gentlemen who are willing to ſupport government by loans, and of ſecuring the credit of our friends beyond every other conſideration. This laſt end, he ſaid, had been in a great meaſure attained by the indiſcriminate juſtice which had always been done to every ſtockholder, without conſulting the narrow illiberal policy of breaking faith with our enemies. It had moſt abſurdly been conceived, on the commencement of our rupture with Holland, that the Dutch property in our funds would be leſs ſecure, becauſe of hoſtilities againſt the two countries. Nothing could be more ridiculous and monſtrous than ſuch a ſuppoſition as this, and nothing more fatal to the credit and intereſt of G. Britain if generally received; he wiſhed therefore in the ſtrongeſt manner to reprobate the idea, and that the world ſhould know, every Britiſh ſtockholder, be he Spaniard, Frenchman, Dutchman, or Rebel, is inviolably ſafe in the full poſſeſſion of his property. As a ſtrong proof that this liberal principle had always governed our councils, his Lordſhip obſerved, that on the breaking out of the American war, there was public property belonging to the States of Rhode iſland and Maryland in our funds. Surely then, if ever it could be juſtifiable to violate the national faith, it was in that inſtance, when it was to confiſcate property of future enemies, not belonging to individuals, but to the coffers of the ſtate: but even on this occaſion juſtice and good policy prevailed, ſo that the rights of theſe ſtockholders remained uninfringed. His Lordſhip concluded a very able and accurate ſpeech, by moving the loan and the lottery in the uſual form.

Mr Fox anſwered the Noble Lord, and obliquely oppoſed the loan in general, but deciſively the lottery. He followed the Noble Lord through all his calculations, and endeavoured to prove, that the terms granted to the ſubſcribers were laviſh in the extreme, without even the lottery-ticket, which he conſidered as the completion of extravagance. It is impoſſible to follow this ſpeaker through the whole of his numerical computations, as they were rather intricate. We ſhall be content with ſaying in general terms, that he contended for long annuities in preference to the mode adopted by the Noble Lord, and attempted to prove, that allowing for very inconſiderable advance of premium in the former way of borrowing, the public would be conſiderably benefited. He ſaid, the Noble Lord had always profeſſed an averſion to increaſing the capital, and had in many preceding loans gone great lengths in extravagance to avoid that evil; but now he had changed his opinion, it ſeems, and adopted a contrary one, with all the precipitate zeal which commonly attends a recent converſion; for ſo ardent was he now to embrace that pernicious mode juſtly rejected before, as to laviſh many thouſands ſuperfluouſly, merely for that end. The Noble Lord had taken an extraordinary way of recommending his loan, by ſhewing, that he might have one upon terms ſtill worſe for the public.

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The queſtion was not, Whether his Lordſhip could have a worſe bargain? but, Whether he could poſſibly have made a better? Now, with all proper indulgence to the ſubſcribers, he could not think it was neceſſary to give them, in addition to other advantages, two or three per cent. upon the current prices of ſtocks. That this had actually been done, he argued ſtrenuouſly to prove; and contended, that the terms of the loan were in fact more than ſeven per cent. on the loweſt calculation, inſtead of 5l. 10s. as the Noble Lord had ſtated. This profuſion he not only oppoſed on the principles of œconomy, but thoſe of the conſtitution; for the Noble Lord held a larger power of corruption by the diſtribution of the loan, than the whole civil-liſt revenue amounted to. Theſe terms gave a clear gain to the ſubſcribers of 900,000 l. and this his Lordſhip had the partial diſtribution of amonſt his friends. A large portion of it he had heard came to members of that Houſe, and perhaps was given to defray their election-expences.

The Noble Lord had let fall an expreſſion which alarmed him exceedingly, when he ſaid, the ſum falling into the ſinking fund by the four per cents would be employed that way, unleſs they choſe otherwiſe to diſpoſe of it. He charged the Noble Lord, as he valued his honour, not to adviſe any different application of that money, from that ſalutary and uſual one, throwing it into a fund for the reduction of our national debt. He hoped the Noble Lord had no ſuch intention, but apprehended much from his hypothetical way of ſpeaking. Perhaps the Noble Lord thought it politic to ſoften the new taxes by ſuch a deduction as that money applied to paying the intereſt of the loan might effect; but if he did ſo, he would ſacrifice to popularity. Such a precedent once introduced, the ſinking fund, which alone could give this country a poſſible chance of ſalvation, would be effectually deſtroyed; for no future miniſter would ever be bold enough to lay taxes in lieu of ſuch an expedient.

The Noble Lord had talked of diſcharging the national debt in time of peace; but did he recollect how long a period would be requiſite to effect it? Should we pay off two millions per ann. for thirty years ſucceſſively, the nation then would be more in debt by twenty millions than at the commencement of the baneful American war, and yet would, in the Noble Lord's ideas, be then reſtored to proſperity, though it is a point which the wiſeſt men have formerly held to be the extreme verge of ruin. He would, in candour, however, admit, that the opinion of an Hon. friend alluded to by the Noble Lord, did not correſpond with his own, though he felt every poſſible degree of deference for that gentleman's ſuperior abilities and information. He never could think it adviſable to pay with one hand, and borrow with the other; the ſinking fund therefore ſhould not be applied to buying in ſtock, till the national income exceeded its expence.

Having noticed ſo diffuſedly as he had the Noble Lord's ſyſtem of finance, he could not omit making one obſervation on the political matter he had introduced. A peace, it ſeemed, was in contemplation, and there was ſome probability of effecting it. He could not help, on ſuch an occaſion, aſſuring the Noble Lord, for himſelf and gentlemen of the ſame ſide, that a peace was their moſt ardent deſire, and that there were ſcarcely any terms on which they would not gladly receive it. They panted after peace, as the only means of ſalvation to this country: and though there were ſome terms, which, in the Noble Lord's place, he ſhould be ſorry to accept; yet with the preſent miniſtry thoſe very terms they would not diſapprove. But it muſt not be any partial pacification; it muſt be a general one, for that only could ſave us; and the former might perhaps lead to a ſituation ſtill more deplorable than our preſent one.

He then came to the ſubject of the lottery, which he earneſtly intreated the Noble Lord to relinquiſh every idea of. It was the only part of the reſolution he would directly oppoſe, thinking it an addition to the other laviſh terms which made the *bonus* to the ſubſcribers beyond all bounds exorbitant; and without going at large into the old argument againſt lotteries, he conſidered them as a moſt pernicious ſpecies of gaming, that ought not to be tolerated, much leſs eſtabliſhed by law. It would be for the Noble Lord's intereſt, and that of the public, if he would ſuffer the committee here to interfere, and ſtrike out a clauſe, without which he would engage the ſubſcription would readily be filled. He was ready to believe the Noble Lord had been

been impoſed upon by following the judgement of others more than his own. Here then would be a very happy mode of reducing the ſubſcribers to reaſon, both now and in all future loans: for they had been uſed to treat with the Noble Lord as the only party in this buſineſs; but now they would ſee the Houſe exert its diſcretion; they would ſee exorbitant terms rejected there, and would not ſolicit the Noble Lord to accept of ſuch in future.

Mr Eyre briefly anſwered Mr Fox, aſſerting that he had built all his calculations on falſe premiſes.

Mr Huſſey defended his doctrine reſpecting the ſinking fund; and endeavoured to ſhow, from the difference between ſimple and compound intereſt, that it would be politic to raiſe a million by taxes, in order to replace a million taken from the ſinking fund for the reduction of the national debt. He contended warmly againſt the lottery, and the extravagance of the terms in general. One half, he ſaid, of the enchantment of the loan went to members of that Houſe; many of whom he had heard declare, that they thought the *bonus* too high, and would ſubſcribe without the tickets.

Mr Byng took the ſame ground, and demanded of the Noble Lord, if he would give up the lottery, in caſe reſponſible ſubſcribers could be found by to morrow night, who would advance the loan without it? From what he had heard, he could almoſt poſitively aſſert that could be done.

Lord North ſaid, the bargain he had made with the ſubſcribers was by no means concluſive till it met the approbation of this committee. With them, therefore, it reſted to determine, and he ſhould acquieſce with deference in their deciſion; though he muſt at the ſame time obſerve, it would greatly embarraſs every future loan, ſhould the terms be altered to the ſubſcribers after an agreement with the miniſter with whom they negotiated. The committee would, however, conſider what had been urged againſt the lottery, and judge, whether, becauſe a gentleman had heard that better terms might be had, they ſhould believe it certainly ſo, and in conſequence reject thoſe now before them. For his own private opinion, he thought otherwiſe; and if it was conſidered, that every advantage the public now poſſeſſed in this tranſaction was derived from the caſual riſe of the ſtocks, which in a day or two might perhaps revert to their former level, the danger of delay would be apparent.

He muſt obſerve to the Hon. Gentleman who thought the terms too high, that it was not political to lean too hard againſt ſubſcribers; the loan being always conſidered as a matter of gain, and that was a neceſſary encouragement for future lenders. Several things were precarious in theſe affairs; and if by any means a loan ſhould turn out to be a loſing bargain, it would be impoſſible to borrow a ſhilling on the national credit the next year.

In anſwer to Mr Huſſey's obſervation, That one half of the ſubſcription was given to members of that Houſe, his Lordſhip proteſted, that he had never diſtributed it with partiality, or made it the means of influence. If it was an influence in his hands, he would be glad to relinquiſh it; for no buſineſs could be more unpleaſant, troubleſome, and unpopular, than that of a loan. Some gentlemen he was acquainted with were very good companions on other occaſions, but on thoſe, very diſagreeable ones. He did not believe any thing like what had been ſtated of the loan was in that Houſe. He could not tell with preciſion how much; but was ſure that muſt be a great, a ridiculous exaggeration; and he jocoſely obſerved, though he had a great opinion of the property of gentlemen around him, ſix millions might perhaps be rather too much for them conveniently to ſpare.

Mr Pulteney did not approve of the propoſals given in, being, in his opinion, enormous; but as it would probably be attended with many diſagreeable circumſtances if the mode were altered, and the Noble Lord might be involved in great difficulties to raiſe the ſum propoſed, unleſs the preſent motion were agreed to, he could not do otherwiſe than give his aſſent to the propoſition.

Lord Mahon and Col. Hartley ſpoke briefly againſt the motion.

Mr Ord, the chairman, then put the queſtion, That the lottery ſtand part of the reſolution; and on a diviſion, the numbers were, Ayes 169, Noes 111.

Of the nine Scottiſh elections that were diſputed [42. 637], ſix are determined, viz.

For Dumbarton county, Lord Frede-

rick Campbell gave up the conteſt. Lord Surrey ſuſpected there might poſſibly be colluſion in the caſe: but the objection was waved; and the Hon. Capt. Keith Elphinſtone was declared to be duly elected, and Lord Frederick Campbell was ſet aſide.

For Orkney and Zetland ſtewartry, Robert Baikie, Eſq; was found not to be duly elected; and Charles Dundas, Eſq; was found to be duly elected: ſo the former was ſet aſide, and the latter took his ſeat.

For Kirkcudbright ſtewartry, Peter Johnſtone, Eſq; of Carnſalloch, the ſitting member, and John Gordon, Eſq; of Kenmore, the petitioner, were both found not to be duly elected; and the election was found to be a void election. A writ was ordered to be iſſued for a new election. — It was ſwore to before the committee, that one of the voters for Mr Gordon, who had been put in gaol for debt, had been diſcharged, and his debt paid by Mr Gordon's agent, for which he promiſed to vote for Mr Gordon. It was alſo ſwore to, that Mr Gordon and Col. Stewart had entered into a bond, to divide the parliament between them, Mr Gordon to have the firſt three years, and the Colonel the remaining four, with which the friends of both the gentlemen were made acquainted. But it was proved, that the bond had been deſtroyed the night before the election. Upon the croſs examination, however, it appeared, that though the bond was burnt, every one of the friends of the two gentlemen voted according to it. Mr Lee, who was of counſel for the ſitting member, ſaid, that the people of Scotland had a great deal of ill-will born them in England; but he could not tell why; for they certainly had diſcovered more patriotiſm than the Engliſh: They had brought about triennial parliaments, and this was more than could be done by the Engliſh. Mr Gordon and Col. Stewart agreed to divide the parliament, the former to ſit three years, and the latter the remaining four. This he pronounced to be bribery, and ought to render Mr Gordon ineligible. If ſuch a practice were allowed, it would, he ſaid, ſoon run over all Scotland. The Engliſh members were indeed too apt to be dull and idle, and many of them ſlept away ſeven whole years, and ſeven more to them. But the Scotch members were of a different kind. They were of an active and buſtling diſpoſition, and could do very pretty things in three or four years: ſo that when a bargain was ſtruck up between two perſons, one had only to go to parliament for three years, and get a ſnug thing, and then return to Scotland, and ſend his partner to come up to London, and do the ſame thing. Nay, this, contended the learned counſel, may be refined upon, for aught that I know. Seven perſons may join their intereſt, and be in parliament a year each, taking turn and turn about. And thus we may ſee annual parliaments brought about, as far as the Scotch repreſentations go.

For Berwick county, Sir John Paterſon, the petitioner, and Hugh Scott, Eſq; the ſitting member, were both found not to be duly elected, the election was declared void, and a writ was iſſued for a new election. —— It was ſtated by the counſel for Sir John Paterſon, and ſworn to by ſeveral witneſſes, that an agreement had taken place in this caſe ſimilar to that entered into by the gentlemen of Kirkcudbright, for dividing the parliament, Mr Scott to ſit the three firſt years, and Mr Renton of Lamerton the four remaining years. Among thoſe who ſigned the agreement was the Lord Advocate, who, on his examination, ſaid, he ſigned it for others, not being a freeholder of the county; that he was not authoriſed to ſign it, but Mr Scott knew he had liberty to ſign it on his part, and approved of it. The counſel for Sir John Paterſon repreſented this tranſaction as a corrupt and illegal agreement. The counſel for Mr Scott contended, that there was nothing illegal in the tranſaction; it was not reprobated by any law; that the ſame thing in reality, though perhaps in a different form, was often practiſed in England: A number of freeholders give a verbal promiſe to vote for a certain candidate at a future election whenever there ſhall be a vacancy, as happened in the late election for the county of Gloucester, a gentleman of great property and character had been choſen in conſequence of a promiſe made at a meeting of freeholders at a previous election. But he ſaid, the election for the county of Berwick might be defended on another ground: Mr Scott might poſſeſs talents of one kind, and Mr Renton talents of another kind, and both might be of uſe to their country in their different ways. The o-

ther ſide, he ſaid, had ſpoke frightfully of the conſequences of ſuch agreements, that the miniſter would be put to the expence of buying the Scotch members twice, inſtead of once, which the nation muſt pay. This the learned counſel thought a very ſtrange kind of argument; it was addreſſing the committee to facilitate the means of bribing the Scotch repreſentatives. — Sir John Irwin, when he reported the determination with reſpect to the election, March 8. reported alſo the following reſolution: "That it appears to this committee, that the agreement between Hugh Scott, Eſq; younger, of Harden, for himſelf and his friends in the county of Berwick, on the one part, and Alexander Renton of Lamerton, and George Home of Branxton, Eſqs, for themſelves, and as authoriſed by ſundry other gentlemen and freeholders in that county, on the other part, relative to the election of a commiſſioner for the ſaid county at the laſt general election, was a corrupt and illegal agreement." This reſolution was ordered to be taken into further conſideration on the 19th. — Mr George Onſlow moved, March 14. that the minutes of the committee ſhould he printed. The Lord Advocate oppoſed the motion, and ſeveral members ſpoke for and againſt it; the determination was, however, put off till the 19th: on which day, the reſolution above inſerted having been read a ſecond time, a motion was made to agree with the reſolution: and a debate ariſing thereupon, the matter was dropt, by adjourning the debate till that day ſix months.

Three of the nine Scottiſh conteſted elections are put off till next ſeſſion. —— Beſides the four already given an account of, two more are determined. —— For Edinburgh city, Sir Laurence Dundas is found to be duly elected, and William Miller, Eſq; is ſet aſide; — and for Air county, Sir Adam Ferguſſon is found to be duly elected, and Major Montgomery is ſet aſide. —— Some account of theſe two in our next.

Our readers have ſeen an abſtract of what is called Mr Grenville's act to regulate the trial of controverted elections. [32. 345.]

SIR, February 1781.

I AM aſſured from good authority, that, among the many valuable remains of antiquity that will ſoon be preſented to the Antiquarian Society, none will be more admired than that invaluable relic now in the poſſeſſion of the members of the Wig Club. This precious ornament was a gift from Cleopatra, the wife and ſiſter of Ptolomy Dionyſius, to her lover Mark Anthony. She, obſerving that his Worſhip was become rather bald, aſſembled her handmaids together, in order to deliberate how this defect might be ſupplied: they reſolved unanimouſly to furniſh each a ringlet from their beautiful treſſes, to adorn the amorous chief. The council broke up; and the wig was ſoon completed. The moment Anthony aſſumed this delightful covering, he felt a rejuveneſcence, which agreeably ſurpriſed Cleopatra: — in ſhort, he conſtantly wore it, until the day preceding the fatal naval engagement at Actium, which loſt him "the *world*" — and his wig! — It had been put on board a galley, with ſome other baggage; and was carried by Auguſtus in triumph to Rome; and occaſionally adorned the head of many an Emperor, until Conſtantine, that pious Chriſtian, removed the ſeat of empire from Rome to Byzantium. He that year (viz. 328) made a preſent of it to the Biſhop of Rome. The wig, at this period, underwent as great a converſion as Conſtantine did himſelf; for the clergy maintained it to be the gift of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon. But I will not fatigue you, Mr Printer, with a minute detail of all the wonders it performed, after it came into the poſſeſſion of the church. Suffice it to ſay, they were neither few nor ſmall. There it moſtly remained, until Pope Clement X. ſent it as a bribe to our very amorous monarch Charles II. who was ſo delighted with the preſent, that I am afraid he ever afterwards was a ſound Catholic in his heart. Be that as it may, he wore it often; and never viſited the Ducheſs of Portſmouth without it. His brother James ſeldom wore it; but always conſidered it as a holy relic; and, at the Revolution, carried it with him to France. There it remained, until his grandſon Charles-Edward undertook the conqueſt of theſe kingdoms. It compoſed part of his regalia, and accompanied him upon that expedition. Into whoſe hands it fell after the battle of Culloden, with other matters, ſhall be the ſubject of a future diſcuſſion.

I am, &c. A. B. C.

Edinburgh Courant.

Loose hints upon Education, chiefly concerning the culture of the heart. [*By Lord Kames.*] 5 *s.* Bell, Edinburgh.

IN this book directions are given for the management of children in their firſt, ſecond, and third ſtages. — In the ſecond ſtage, which is before the faculty of reaſon begins to unfold itſelf, the author treats of induſtry, of benevolence, of curioſity, of reſtraining the deſires and appetites, of making the child know that it is thought worthy of being employed and truſted, of enuring children to keep a ſecret, and of fortifying in the minds of children a due ſenſe of the ſacredneſs of property. —— As a ſpecimen, we inſert what is ſaid on benevolence.

"What comes next in order, is to promote every virtue in your children, of which benevolence is the capital. The man who is fond of his own ſweet perſon, and of his own little pleaſures, has no reliſh of benevolence, nor money to ſpare upon others. On the other hand, he who ſpares upon himſelf is commonly liberal to thoſe he is connected with.

Pliny the younger was famous for doing good. He paid the debts of one, portioned the daughter of another, gave his nurſe a bit of land for her ſuſtenance, made an eſtabliſhment for orphans and poor children, — all upon a very moderate income. To one curious to know the fund that ſupported ſo much expence, he anſwered ſimply, "What is wanting of yearly rent is ſupplied by frugality."

The late Earl of Elgin permitted his two ſons, in their hours of play, to aſſociate with boys in the neighbourhood; which he thought better than to expoſe them to be corrupted at home by his ſervants, filling them with notions of their rank and quality. One day, the two boys being called to dinner, a young lad, their companion, ſaid, "I'll wait till you return, as there is no dinner for me at home." "Have you no money to buy it?" "No." "Come, then, and dine with us." "No." "Papa," ſays the eldeſt, "what was the price of the ſilver buckles you gave me?" "Five ſhillings." "Let me have them, and I'll give you the buckles." It was done accordingly. The Earl, inquiring privately, found that the money was given to the lad. The buckles were returned, and the boy was highly commended for being kind to his companion.

A crowd of boys, diſmiſſed from the grammar ſchool on a Saturday, attacked a beggar who was in liquor, pelting him with dirt and ſtones for their diverſion. One only there was, who did every thing to make his companions deſiſt. He applied to a woman who kept a ſtall hard by, offering all the money he had, if ſhe would reſcue the poor creature. The woman, admiring the boy's humanity, told the ſtory to his mother's cook, from whom it aſcended to the parlour. The mother was delighted: but the boy, afraid that his companions would hold him in deriſion for ſuch weakneſs, threatened revenge againſt the woman. The mother laid hold of the opportunity to convince her ſon, that it was ſhameful to abuſe a poor creature who could not defend himſelf; and that the lads would be chaſtiſed by their parents, for doing a thing ſo unworthy of gentlemen; exhorting him to perſevere in what was right, without regarding his companions.

A boy about the age of ten, ſays to his father, "Papa, give me ſome money." "There is a ſhilling; will that do?" "No." "There's a guinea." "Thank you, Papa." The gentleman diſcovered, that it was given to a woman who had been delivered of twins, and was obliged to hire a nurſe for one of them.

A boy of five years, obſerving that a gentleman playing at cards did not pay what he loſt, and concluding that he had no money, begged ſome from his father to give to the gentleman.

A boy between ſeven and eight, of a Noble family, ſtrayed accidentally into a hut, where he ſaw a poor woman with a ſick child on her knee. Struck with compaſſion, he inſtantly gave her all the money he had; carried to her from the herb market turnips and potatoes, with bread and ſcraps from his father's kitchen. The parents, enchanted with their ſon, took the poor family off his hand.—Two or three years after, he ſaved the whole of his weekly allowance, till it amounted to eleven or twelve ſhillings, and purchaſed a Latin dictionary, which he ſent to a comerade of his at the grammar-ſchool.—Many other acts of goodneſs are recorded of this boy in the family.—Can there be conceived a misfortune that will ſink deeper into the heart

heart of affectionate parents, than the death of ſuch a child? It wrings my heart to think of it.

Oſtendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Eſſe ſinent.
Heu, miſerande puer! ſi qua fata aſpera rumpas,
Tu MARCELLUS eris.

There is no branch of education more neglected than the training of young perſons to be charitable. And yet were this virtue inſtilled into children, ſuſceptible of deep impreſſions, a legal proviſion for the poor would be rendered unneceſſary: it would relieve England from the poor-rates, a grievous burden, that undermines both induſtry and morals. Give to each of your children a ſmall ſum for charity. Let them account to you for the diſpoſal; and to the child who has made the moſt judicious diſtribution, give double the ſum, to be laid out in the ſame way. It is not my opinion, that a child's liberality ſhould be repaid with intereſt, which Mr Locke adviſes; for this would encourage covetouſneſs, not benevolence.

The practice of doing good cannot fail to improve a benevolent diſpoſition. Occupy your pupil in relieving the indigent, not only by his purſe, but by kindly offices. Convince him that he cannot be more honourably employed.

Compaſſion may be envigorated in a young mind, by a ſight of objects in diſtreſs. But beware of making ſuch ſcenes too familiar, which would blunt compaſſion, inſtead of envigorating it. Prieſts and phyſicians, being employed much about dying perſons, have commonly little concern but to do their duty.

Inſtruct your pupils, that they owe civility to all, and that civility to the poor will procure them more good-will than civility to the rich. Civility to the latter may be underſtood flattery: civility to the former can have no cauſe but humanity."

Education with reſpect to Religion.

Another Extract.

"THE moſt delicate branch of education, is that which concerns religion. All human beings have an innate ſenſe of right and wrong, by means of which children are ſuſceptible of moral inſtruction. They liſten to an intereſting ſtory, take an affection to thoſe who behave well, and an averſion to thoſe who behave ill. Such exerciſe, which moulds the heart to virtue, has one peculiar advantage, that it is highly agreeable: children never tire of it. Children are equally ſuſceptible of inſtruction with regard to natural religion. The being of a God, and the worſhip due to him, being engraved on the mind, make a branch of our nature. As nature thus takes the lead, it is the duty of parents to ſecond nature. They ought to inculcate into their children, that God is their friend, and heavenly Father; and that they ought to perform his will, which is to do all the good they can. Convince them, that God is always preſent, and that not a thought can be concealed from him. Accompany every one of your leſſons with deſcribing the Deity as benevolent and humane, wiſhing the good of his creatures, and rewarding the virtuous, if not in this life, aſſuredly in a life to come.

As this is a capital branch of education, I think the moſt capital, it merits great attention. It is eaſy to fortify in children the belief of a Deity, becauſe his exiſtence is engraved on the human heart; but it is far from being eaſy to fortify belief, ſo as to become a ruling principle of action. And yet this is indiſpenſable; for belief without producing that effect, is of little ſignificancy in any caſe; and leaſt of all with reſpect to the duties of religion, which are the great and ultimate end of inſtruction. In order that a firm belief of the Deity may warm the mind to perſevere in what is right, the following hints may be of uſe to parents and tutors. Take early proper opportunities of talking pleaſantly to your children of their heavenly Father, who loves them, and who, though unſeen, is always doing them good; that he created the ſun to warm them, and made the earth to produce every thing neceſſary for their nouriſhment and for their cloathing. In fine weather, lead them to the fields, and point out to them the various beauties of nature. "How beauful that ſmooth plain, interſected with a ſtream perpetually flowing! how comfortable to the eye its verdure, and how beneficial by giving food to many innocent and uſeful animals! Behold that gay parterre, variegated with a thouſand ſweet colours. See that noble oak ſpreading its branches all around, affording

ing a ſhade in ſummer, and ſhelter in winter. Liſten to the birds which chear us with their muſic, and are buſily employed in bringing forth their young." Impreſs it upon the minds of your children, that all theſe things are contrived by our heavenly Father to make us happy; and that it ought to be our chief delight to teſtify upon all occaſions our gratitude to him.

When a child has behaved well, fail not to let it know, that it has given pleaſure to its heavenly Father, and that he will reward it when he ſees proper. In ſickneſs, exhort it to ſuffer patiently; becauſe it is in the hands of God, who will do what is beſt for it. If this chearful doctrine be carefully inſtilled into the hearts of children, they will acquire a habit of conſidering the Deity in the amiable light of a friend and benefactor, who never will forſake them.

But though it is neceſſary to deſcribe the Deity, not only as a friend to the good, but as an enemy to the wicked; be in no hurry with the latter, nor let it be mentioned till the benevolence of the Deity be deeply rooted in the mind of your children. When they are duly prepared, deſcribe him as loath to puniſh, ready to forgive thoſe who repent, an enemy to hardened ſinners only; that he is angry indeed at children who miſbehave, but that ſo are their parents; that good children are not afraid of their parents, and as little reaſon have they to be afraid of their heavenly Parent.

Religious education thus carried on, inſtead of inſpiring gloomineſs and deſpondence, will contribute more than any other means to ſerenity of mind and chearfulneſs of temper. I zealouſly recommend this ſort of diſcipline to parents, knowing that it is not ſufficiently attended to. Surely any frightful notion of the Deity, muſt have a diſmal effect on a tender mind, ſuſceptible of every impreſſion, that of fear above all. Man formerly was thought to be of a nature ſo perverſe, as to be governed by fear only, never by affection; and our Maker accordingly was repreſented as ſevere and unforgiving. The dread thus inſpired into young perſons, produces naturally abject ſuperſtition in a weak mind; and in the bold and thoughtleſs, a total neglect of religion. As the latter character is the more common, it cannot be ſurpriſing to find among us ſuch neglect of religion.

Stories compoſed in order to fortify rational notions of the Deity, would have a good effect on children of nine or ten. The hiſtory, for example, of a young woman who never did a thing of moment, without firſt conſidering whether it would be agreeable to her Maker; who by that means led a chearful and innocent life, and was beloved by all: or the hiſtory of a young man, who, ſeduced by a train of temptations, loſt ſight of his Maker, and plunged headlong into vice. After a debauch, he dreamed that God, appearing with an angry countenance, threatened a ſevere puniſhment. He ſtarted from ſleep in extreme agony: his wicked courſes ſtared him in the face: he prayed ardently for pardon, and made a vow never again to loſe ſight of his Maker. The remainder of his life was no leſs exemplary for goodneſs, than the former part for vice. The lively impreſſion of God's preſence and ſuperintendence, promoted by ſuch hiſtories, will guard againſt vice more effectually, than the actual preſence of the moſt awful perſon on earth. A man ſo educated will as little think of hiding his intentions from his Maker, as of hiding them from himſelf.

Conſidering how liable children are to the abſurd impreſſions of ghoſts and apparitions, can it be thought that they will be leſs open to the impreſſion of the Deity, which has a ſolid foundation in nature? Examples are many of a connection ſo intimate between two friends, as that the image of the predeceaſed was always preſent to the ſurvivor, rejoicing with him in proſperity, and comforting him in adverſity. Surely we are ſuſceptible of a connection with our Maker, equally intimate. I have often experienced the force of early impreſſions in trivial matters, far leſs apt than the preſence of the Deity to occupy the mind. In the morning between ſleeping and waking, I frequently imagine myſelf to be in the bed-chamber I occupied during childhood, the door here, the window there, very different from the form of my preſent bed-chamber; nor am I undeceived, till perfectly awake. From the window of my ſtudy looking to the fields in a reverie, the ſight of a tree, reſembling one in my original habitation, has frequently made me think myſelf to be there; ſo as even to contradict my eyeſight, by ſubſtituting, inſtead of the preſent proſpect, the one I had been accuſtomed

ſtomed to during my tender years. As more than half a century has elapſed ſince my infancy, theſe facts ſhow clearly, that early impreſſions never are obliterated. It is true, that I have nothing for theſe facts but my own evidence; but, as nature is the ſame in all, I take it for granted, that ſimilar inſtances have occurred to many.

Young perſons duly initiated in the comforts of religion, hold their Maker to be their firmeſt friend, and their moſt powerful protector. They retire to private devotion with the alacrity of one who goes to viſit a boſom-friend; and the hours that paſs in that exerciſe, are remembered with entire ſatisfaction. In every difficulty they apply to their Maker: they pray to him in affliction; and in proſperity they pour out their grateful heart to him. Parents! attend above all other concerns to the education of your children: riches and honours are as nothing in compariſon. It is in your power to ſtamp on their ductile mind ſo deep an impreſſion of a benevolent Deity, as to become their ruling principle of action. What praiſe do you not merit, if ſucceſsful: what reproach, if negligent? I have a firm conviction, that if a due impreſſion of the Deity be not ſufficient to ſtem the tide of corruption in an opulent and luxurious nation, it is vain to attempt a remedy.

When your children, by regular training, come to have a warm ſenſe of devotion, then is the time for entering them into the exerciſe of prayer. Teach them to pray for their parents, for their relations, and above all that God will preſerve them from doing ill. Say your prayers before them ſhortly and pathetically: they will imitate you without compulſion. But preſcribe not at firſt regular hours; which to very young creatures prove irkſome and fatiguing. Encourage them however to acquaint you when they have performed that duty. After being thus fairly initiated in an agreeable practice, it will not be difficult to introduce gradually more regularity. Let them know that regularity will prevent neglect and remiſſneſs, which cannot fail to be a burden on their ſpirits; that the morning and the evening are the moſt proper times; the former to thank their Maker for the light of a new day, and to beſeech him not to leave them to themſelves; the latter to attribute it to him if they have behaved well, and to beg pardon if they have done any thing amiſs.

What remains with reſpect to religious education is, to add a few hints upon revealed religion. This may be thought an extreme delicate point; becauſe in endeavouring to inſtruct young people in the revelation that ought to be embraced, there may be danger of leading them aſtray. As revealed religion is not ſtamped on the heart, but requires profound reaſoning, and the knowledge of many obſcure facts, we are apt to conclude, that it ought to be delayed till the faculty of reaſon be ripe; which reſolves in leaving every perſon to judge for themſelves. But this opinion ought not to be adopted; for as the generality of men are incapable to judge of a matter ſo intricate, they muſt be led. Now, I ſay, that it is better for them to be led in their younger years by a kindly parent or tutor, than to be left to form an opinion afterward as chance ſhall direct. For this reaſon, I am clear, that children be educated in the religion eſtabliſhed or tolerated by law. Nor ought this to be conſidered as a raſh conceſſion; for ſure I am, that ninety-nine of a hundred have no better foundation to build their faith upon. It may be demanded then, Where lies the merit of a Chriſtian above a Mahometan or a Pagan? I admit, that it cannot lie in following blindly the profeſſion of one's anceſtors. But as the Chriſtian revelation is the moſt perfect of all, and the pureſt in its doctrines, it is highly meritorious in a Turk or a Pagan, who ſeeks truth with a ſincere heart, to become a true Chriſtian. At the ſame time I am far from thinking, that Chriſtianity is the only road to heaven. All who have a good heart, with a clear conſcience, will meet with the ſame reward. It is not material in the ſight of the Almighty, whether the religion they have been taught is or is not orthodox, provided they be ſincere. People follow naturally and innocently the faith of their parents; and the generality have no other means for embracing a revelation, real or pretended. How few are there who can depend on their own judgement in making a choice! Are people to be condemned for judging wrong, who cannot judge at all? To me, therefore, it appears evidently the will of God, that ſincerity ſhould be the only title to his

favour,

favour, leaving men to their own belief.

It is at the ſame time extremely convenient, that people ſhould be of the religion of their country. Therefore, whatever unlucky doubts or ſcruples may haunt a man with reſpect to that religion, he ought to conceal them from his children. In a Chriſtian country, let him employ all honeſt means to breed his children ſincere Chriſtians. To that end, among other particulars more material, a ſet of prints repreſenting the hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament will contribute greatly. Young creatures delight in pictures; and by that means the material facts relative to Chriſtianity may be deeply ſtamped on their minds, leaving, when they grow up, little inclination to doubt of their reality.

Here, indeed, I zealouſly exhort parents and teachers to guard againſt bigotry and ſuperſtition, which, if early ſown in young minds, are not eaſily rooted out. Teach your children to prefer their own religion; but inculcate at the ſame time, that the virtuous are acceptable to God, however erroneous in point of belief. Preſs it home on them, that there is nothing in nature to hinder different ſects of Chriſtians from living amicably together, more than different ſects of philoſophers, or of men who work in different arts; eſpecially as the articles of faith that diſtinguiſh theſe ſects are purely ſpeculative; they have no relation to morals, nor any influence on our conduct. Yet from theſe diſtinctions have proceeded rancour and animoſity, as if our moſt important concerns had been at ſtake. In a different view, the abſurdity appears ſtill more glaring. Theſe articles, the greater part at leaſt, relate to ſubjects beyond the reach of human underſtanding; ſo that no man can ſay whether they are true or falſe. The Almighty, by his works of creation, has made his wiſdom and benevolence manifeſt; but he has not found it neceſſary to explain to his creatures the manner of his exiſtence; and in all appearance the manner of his exiſtence is beyond the reach of our conceptions. Yet Athanaſius, that great champion for blind credulity, and who for that reaſon has been dubbed a ſaint, handles the ſubject with as great aſſurance of being in the right, as if it had been revealed to him from heaven. Certain it is, that the propoſitions laid down in his creed, are far beyond the reach of human knowledge. I forbear to mention, that the greater part of them, if they have any diſtinct meaning, contradict common ſenſe. And yet, good God! what oceans of blood have been ſhed by the inveteracy of the orthodox againſt the Arians, occaſioned chiefly by that very creed; men maſſacring one another without remorſe, and even without pity, — more cruel far than beaſts of prey, who never kill but for food. Perſecution for the ſake of religion, would have been entirely prevented by wholeſome education, inſtilling into the minds of young people, that difference in opinion is no juſt cauſe of diſcord; and that different ſects may live amicably together. In a word, neglect no opportunity to impreſs on the minds of your pupils, that religion is given for our good; and that no religion can be true that tends to diſturb the peace of ſociety.

Invincible Reſolution: An anecdote. From Boſwell's Tour to Corſica.

AT the ſiege of Tortona, (during the laſt war in Italy), the commander of the army which lay before the town, ordered Carew, an Iriſh officer in the ſervice of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular poſt. Having given his orders, he whiſpered Carew, "Sir, I know you to be a gallant man; I have therefore put you upon this duty. I tell you in confidence, it is certain death for you all. I place you there to make the enemy ſpring a mine below you." Carew made a bow to the General, and then led on his men in ſilence to the dreadful poſt. He there ſtood with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of the ſoldiers for a draught of wine, "Here," ſaid he, "I drink to all thoſe who bravely fall in battle." Fortunately, at that inſtant, Tortona capitulated, and Carew eſcaped. But he had thus a full opportunity of diſplaying a rare inſtance of determined intrepidity.

BON MOT.

CHarles Fox dining with Mr Thrale the brewer, one day, and talking of his travels, Mrs Thrale ſaid, "She had ſeen more countries than he." "Nay then, Madam, (replied Charles), as travellers, we may *lie together by authority*."

AME-

AMERICA. [87.]

"*London, March* 8. By private letters brought by the laſt Jamaica packet, we are informed of the total failure of the expedition againſt South America; that by climate, ſtorms, &c. out of 1700 men, but 19 have returned alive; and out of ſeventeen officers, but three returned. We are happy, however, to hear, that the Earl of Harrington and Lord Southampton's ſon are two of that number." [42. 537.]

The province of South Carolina being now happily reſtored to government, and peace and tranquillity eſtabliſhed, Lord Cornwallis, as one of the firſt ſalutary works to the new government, has appointed a board of commiſſioners *to aſcertain the progreſſive depreciation of the paper-currency, iſſued by the uſurpers in that province, and by the Continental Congreſs.*

The commiſſion ſets forth, That the debtors had taken advantage of this depreciation, by diſcharging their bonds and other pecuniary ſecurities that were made and entered into for gold and ſilver, or lawful currency of the province, by which their creditors were defrauded of their juſt dues.—To prevent diſputes and litigations that may ariſe touching the diſcharge of thoſe bonds and pecuniary obligations, this commiſſion is appointed.

The commiſſioners begin with January, February, and March 1777, when there was the firſt appearance of this depreciation: and from the average of theſe three months of the exchange of ſpecie for Congreſs dollars among traders, they fix the depreciation, April 1. 1777, at 113 and a fourth per cent.

The commiſſioners go on, taking the average of every three months in 1777, and of every two months after; and by their tables it appears, that at the four dates inſerted below, the depreciation, per cent, was as follows.

Jan. 1. 1778,	287 and a half
Jan. 1. 1779,	1000
Jan. 1. 1780,	3833 and a fourth
April 1.	11,000

In May 1780 they could find no proof of any gold or ſilver being bought or ſold; and here they cloſe their commiſſion at the amazing depreciation of 11,000 per cent.

The commiſſioners alſo proceed to aſcertain the depreciation of produce during the uſurpation; and the following will ſhew ſome of the moſt remarkable inſtances of their enquiries; it is extracted from the tables, as publiſhed and ſigned by the commiſſioners at Charleſtown, Dec. 19. 1780.

	Jan. 1. 1777.			Jan. 1779.			May 1780.		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L*	*s.*	*d.*
Rice (1)	3	5	5	5	16	5	162	10	0
Flour (1)	4	5	9	37	10	0	500	0	0
Butter (2)	0	4	0	1	10	7	48	15	0
Tallow (2)	0	3	9	1	6	3	9	15	0
Cattle (3)	18	18	0	125	0	0	975	0	0
Calves (3)	7	10	0	48	5	0	229	10	0
Sheep (3)	4	0	0	27	10	0	153	0	0
Hogs (3)	3	0	0	40	0	0	325	0	0
Corn (4)	1	1	4	3	0	0	65	0	0
Firewood (5)	4	15	0	16	0	0	162	10	0

(1) per cwt. (2) per lb. (3) per head. (4) per buſhel. (5) per cord.

The commiſſioners occaſionally add ſome ſenſible and judicious remarks and explanations; and at the end of their tables are obſervations on bills of exchange, the quantity of dollars current, and other matters that were any way connected with the objects of their commiſſion: and, upon the whole, they appear to have had a very laborious taſk of it, and to have ſpared no pains or abilities to complete it in a manner that does them great honour, both as good citizens, and men of buſineſs.

Gen. Clinton, in a letter to Lord George Germain, dated, New York, Jan. 24. 1781, gives a liſt of officers, priſoners with the Americans, exchanged ſince the 25th of October 1780, viz.

(Thoſe to whoſe names C *is affixed are of the Convention.)*

BRITISH.

MAJOR-GENERAL. Philips C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS. Guards, Stevens; 17th, Johnſon; 47th, Sutherland C; 62d, Anſtruther; 73d, M'Pherſon; 76th, M'Donald.

MAJORS. 9th, Forbes C; 16th, Gardiner; 21ſt, Forſter C; 24th, Agnew C; 47th, Irvin C; 62d Harnage C.

DEPUTY-ADJUTANT-GENERAL. Kingſton C.

CAPTAINS. 8th, Willae C; 9th, Sheldon C; 17th, Darby, Clayton; 20th, Rollinſon C, Wincheſter C; 21ſt, Petre C; 24th, Maſters C, Fergufon C, Jones C; 29th, Vigors C; 44th, Campbell; 47th, Alcock C; 53d, Baird; 60th, Rivers; 62d, Hawker C, Marley C, Bunbury C, Sotherton C, Shrimpton C; 71ſt, Campbell; 73d, Roſs; Canada company, 53d, Wiſeman C; ditto,

ditto, 31ſt, Cotton C, Simpſon C; Royal Artillery, Walker C, Hoſmer C, Tiſſen; Duke of Athol's, Cathcart.

LIEUTENANTS 9th, Fife C, Prince C, M'Neill C, Murray C, Hoy C; 17th, Carey, Williams, Simpſon, Mawhood, Hayman; 20th, Wheat C, Gilbert C, Gaſkil C, Crotis C, Charlton C; 21ſt, Innes C, Dalgleiſh C; 24th, Bibby C, Campbell C, Earl C, Johnſon C, Reed C, Spencer C, Ferguſon C; 29th, Hill; 31ſt, Napier C; 34th, Richardſon C; 43d, Sherlock; 47th, Poe C, Wrotton C, French C, Storey C; 53d, Lord, Gordon; 62d, Vallancey C, Coan C, Jones C, Blackall C, Wilkinſon C, Broomhead C; 63d, Marſhall; 71ſt, M'Lane, Grant, Duncanſon, Nairn, Roſs; 74th, Campbell; 82d, Rutherford, Maxwell, Anderſon, Duntap; Canada company, 29th, Batterſby C, Williams C, Maunſell C; ditto, 31ſt, Maxwell C; ditto, 34th, Nuddler C; Royal Artillery, Houghton C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS. 21ſt, Noble C, Torphichen C; Royal Artillery, Collier C, Smith C, Hudden C, Horndon C, Thompſon C, Davids C, Reed C.

ENSIGNS. 9th, Fielding C, Waddle C, Spencer C; 15th, B. Spencer; 17th, Sinclair, Robinſon, Hamilton; 20th, Cooper C; 21ſt, Alcock C; 24th, Freeman C, Kyrwood C, Forſter C, Merida C, De Chambault C; 27th, Parks; 53d, Gratton, Brown, Hughes; 62d, D'Anterroche, James C, Blacker C, Hewey C.

CORNET. 16th dragoons, Sloper.

PROVINCIAL.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS. North Carolina, Connolly; King's Americans, Campbell.

MAJOR. Weſt-Cheſter militia, Barry-

CAPTAINS. Chaſſeurs, Seton; Prince [illegible], Lyman; New-Jerſey volunteers, [illegible]; Gov. Wentworth's ditto, Murray; [illegible] and Pioneers, Frazier; Weſt-Che[illegible]militia, Cotta; Butler's, Timbrook.

LIEUTENANTS. New-Jerſey volun[illegible], Sicle, Sevenut; Garriſon battalion, [illegible]; Gen. Delancey's, M'Pherſon; South Legion, Chapman; North Carolina, [illegible]Lachlan, D. M'Leod, L. M'Kinnon, M'Kinnon, Stewart, Norman M'Leod; Nova-Scotia volunteers, Cunningham; Butler's, Drummond, M'Crea.

CORNET. Buck's county dragoons, Gerard.

ENSIGNS. North Carolina, J. M'Leod, Morriſon; New-Jerſey volunteers, Simonſon, Earl, Coe, Loyal Americans, Huggerford, Swords; Loyal New-Englanders, Corey.

GERMAN.

MAJOR-GENERAL. Riedeſel C.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL. Spacht C, D[e] Gall C.

COLONEL. Trumbuch, Kohler.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL. Knyphauſen, Hymell.

MAJORS Brunſwick, Meibon; Knyphauſen, Stein; Rhetz, Lucke C.

CAPTAINS. Brunſwick, Fricke, Schlagenteutel C, Poelnitz C, Gerlack C, Bartling, Dommes, Sholtelius C; D'Boſe, O'Reilly; German, Wallop; Knyphauſen, Baum, Rufurth, Veederholt, Van Geyza; Riedeſel, Morgenſtern C, Bartling C; Heſſe Hanau, Cleve C, Schaeffen C; Specht, Lutzow C; Hano. Artillery, Pauſh C.

LIEUTENANTS. Loſberg, Zoll; Specht, Pupel C, Vugar C; Infantry, Fricke C; Brunſwick dragoons, Bothnard, Breva. Ditto grenadiers, Gibhard, Meyer, Burghoff, Rechrodt, Meyer C; Artillery, Boch; Rhetz, Vugar C; Heſſe Hanau, Burgſtorff C, D'Puckler C, Lindau C; Trumbach, Studenroll; Knyphauſen, Sobbe, Briede.

ENSIGNS. Loſberg, Von Kovan, Waltſachmin, Horndorff; Brunſwick, Schenewald; Infantry, Andra, Denicke; Baum, Specht; Trumbach, Pauli; Knyphauſen, D'Draach, Lutzow. Rhetz, Bade C; Heſſe Hanau, D'Meibon C.

CORNET. Brunſwick dragoons, Strutzer.

BRITISH STAFF.

Quartermaſter: New-Jerſey volunteers, Sorrel.

Surgeons: 17th, Horn; 20th, Cahill; 62d, Moody.

Surgeon's mate: 24th, M'Larty C; General hoſpital, Parks, Young, Auchmuty.

Town-major: Shirriffe.

Aſſiſtant Deputy Paymaſter-General, Geddes C.

Aſſiſtant Commiſſary-General, Clarke C.

GERMAN STAFF.

Surgeons: Brunſwick, Praulle, Verbrodt; Heſſe Hanau, Bauſe C, Heidelback C.

Surgeon's mates: Holders, Dukel, Groſs.

Aſſiſtant Commiſſary: Fromanteau C.

TOTAL.

Commiſſioned Officers.

Britiſh: 1 major-general, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 29 captains, 57 lieutenants, 31 ſecond-lieutenants and enſigns, 1 cornet.

Provincial: 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 7 captains, 14 lieutenants, 8 ſecond lieutenants and enſigns, 1 cornet.

German: 1 major-general, 2 brigadier-generals, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 20 captains, 19 lieutenants, 12 ſecond lieutenants and enſigns, 1 cornet.

Staff.

Britiſh: 3 ſurgeons, 4 ſurgeon's mates, 1 town-major, 1 aſſiſtant paymaſter-general, 1 aſſiſtant commiſſary-general.

Pro-

Provincial: 1 quartermaſter.

German: 4 ſurgeons, 3 ſurgeon's mates, 1 aſſiſtant-commiſſary.

"*Philadelphia, Nov.* 10. The following officers were exchanged at the late meeting of the American and Britiſh Commiſſaries-General of Priſoners, at New York:

Maj.-Gen. Lincoln.

Brig.-Gen' Thompſon, Waterbury, Du Portail.

Col' Magaw, Webb, Swoop.

Lt-Col' Ramſey, Lutz, Billinger, Hobby, Antil, Bruyn, M'Claughry, Thompſon, Lawrens.

Maj' Edward Tillard, Francis Murray, William Darſt, Tarton Woodſon, Lein Joynes, Oliver Towles, Samuel Logan, Aquilla Giles, Mathew Clarkſon, William Ellis, John Eccleſton."

"*Boſton, Nov.* 30. The following is the loſs the Britiſh and Tories ſuffered at King's Mountain in South Carolina, under Col. Ferguſon [42.688.], as publiſhed by order of Congreſs, viz.

Of the Regulars, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 ſerjeants, and 65 privates wounded, left on the ground not able to march; 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 1 ſurgeon, 5 ſerjeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, and 49 privates, taken priſoners.

Loſs of Tories, 2 colonels, 3 captains, and 201 privates killed; 1 major and 127 privates, wounded, left on the ground not able to march; 1 colonel, 12 captains, 11 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 1 quartermaſter, 1 adjutant, 2 commiſſaries, 18 ſerjeants, and 600 privates, taken priſoners.

Total loſs of the enemy, 1105 men, at King's Mountain.

The loſs on our ſide was, — killed, 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 19 privates; total 28. Wounded, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 53 privates; total, 64 wounded."

"*New York, Jan.* 20. Yeſterday ſeven perſons arrived in this city, who had been made priſoners by the rebels, and confined in Philadelphia gaol; from whence they fortunately eſcaped on the 10th inſtant. A reward of 2000 dollars was publiſhed for apprehending them, but it proved ineffectual. Their names are, Enſ. John Stewart, and Meſſ. Corinovance Van Mater, Timothy Shobey, Nathan Tyſon, Aaron Brewer, Richard Freeman, and Andrew Butterforce.

In the Pennſylvania Packet of Jan. 27. there is a conciſe narrative of the late diſturbances in the Pennſylvania line [25.], ſaid to be taken from authentic documents, viz.

"It appears, that conſiderable diſcontents had for ſome time taken place amongſt the ſoldiers, on account of uncertain inliſtments, deficiencies of cloathing, arrearages of pay, and the depreciation of the currency; which, as yet, extended no farther than private complaints and murmurs. Whatever real cauſes of diſcontent, in ſome of theſe particulars, might have been occaſioned by the public neceſſities, owing to diſappointments, unavoidable in times of war and invaſion, it is evident, that they were greatly exaggerated by the influence of too great a mixture of Britiſh deſerters in the Pennſylvania line. It is more than probable, that this diſſatisfaction would not have aſſumed the formidable aſpect in which it afterwards appeared, had not concurrent circumſtances adminiſtered the occaſion.

New-year's day, being a day of cuſtomary feſtivity, an extra proportion of rum was ſerved out to the ſoldiers. This, together with what they were able to purchaſe in the neighbourhood of the line, was ſufficient to inflame the minds of men, already prediſpoſed, by a mixture of real and imaginary injuries, to break forth into outrage and diſorder. As ſoon as night came on, the camp was obſerved to be in great confuſion, and by eleven o'clock became quite tumultuous: the troops avowedly threw off all obedience, and prepared to march. In vain did Gen. Wayne, and the officers of the line, exert themſelves to reduce the mutiny, and reſtore order and diſcipline: the affair had gone too far to yield to their exertions; and one of the officers unhappily loſt his life in the attempt.

At length the line left the camp, in a moſt tumultuous and diſorderly manner, and marched to Princetown, where they fixed their quarters.

Gen. Wayne, uncertain whether this mutiny aroſe from Britiſh influence and diſaffection, or only from the grievances they ſo loudly complained of, thought it moſt prudent to get this diſorderly body, if poſſible, organiſed into ſome regularity, in which ſituation the mutineers might be treated with, and the truth diſcovered. To this he was the more encouraged, as they had repeatedly, and in the ſtrongeſt terms, denied the leaſt tincture of diſaffection, or any intentions of deſerting to the enemy. He accordingly

dingly recommended it to them to chuſe a number of ſerjeants, to ſit as a board, and repreſent their grievances, ſo that redreſs might be had, if their complaints ſhould appear to be well founded. This advice they readily attended to: a board of ſerjeants was accordingly formed, and the buſineſs ſeemed to put on a more manageable appearance.

Intelligence of this affair was ſoon conveyed to New York. The enemy were highly elated on the occaſion, and exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, not abating their diligence although the rain poured down inceſſantly. Four or five thouſand troops were immediately imbarked, in order to make a deſcent on Jerſey at South Amboy, under a full perſuaſion that the Pennſylvania line waited only an opportunity to join the Britiſh troops. They were confirmed in this idea by a perſon from Woodbridge, who went over to Staten iſland, and informed, that ſuch was the determination of the board of ſerjeants.

On the arrival of this news at Philadelphia, the Preſident of the State, and a Committee of Congreſs, attended by the Pennſylvania troop of horſe, ſet out for Trenton.

In the mean time, ſome negotiations had taken place between the board of ſerjeants and Gen. Wayne, but not to any effect. The General was yet in doubt as to the real deſigns of the mutineers; but a circumſtance now occurred, which ſeemed to evince the fidelity of the diſcontented troops. A ſpy from New York, attended by a guide, appeared before the board of ſerjeants, with a paper, rolled in ſheet lead, intimating, that if the Pennſylvania line would direct their march towards South river, a large body of Britiſh troops ſhould be ready to receive them; and promiſing very large emoluments to every ſoldier who ſhould thus deſert his country's cauſe. No ſooner did this emiſſary make his errand known, but the board of ſerjeants rejected the propoſal with diſdain, and ſent the ſpy with his companion, under guard, to Gen Wayne; with a reſerve, however, that they ſhould be re-delivered to the board, if demanded.

Preſident Read having, on the 6th, advanced near Princetown, (being alſo fully authorited by the Committee of Congreſs to make propoſitions), wrote a letter to Gen. Wayne, in which he expreſſed ſome doubts as to the propriety of going within the piquets of the inſurgents. This letter being ſhewn to the ſerjeants, they immediately wrote to the Preſident in theſe words: — "Your Excellency need not be in the leaſt afraid or apprehenſive of any irregularities or ill treatment; that the whole line will be very happy how expedient your Excellency would be, in ſettling the unhappy affair."

Encouraged by theſe circumſtances, but without any great confidence in them, more eſpecially as the board of ſerjeants had demanded the ſpies from Gen. Wayne, and at this time had them in poſſeſſion, his Excellency determined to venture among them. That he had no firm dependence on their pacific aſſurances, appears by a paſſage in a letter written to the Vice-Preſident, at Philadelphia, juſt before he went into Princetown; wherein he ſays, "I have but one life, and my country has the firſt claim to it: I therefore go with the chearfulneſs which attends performing a neceſſary, though not a pleaſant duty." Upon his entry into Princetown, the whole line was drawn up for his reception, and every mark of military honour and reſpect ſhewn him. After this interview the negotiation commenced in regular form. During the treaty, the Preſident had the addreſs to perſuade the mutineers to advance to Trenton; for, notwithſtanding all favourable appearances, he ſtill remained jealous of their ſituation.

After a correſpondence of ſome days, in which great tenacioufneſs was ſhewn on the part of the malecontents, and equity and firmneſs on the part of his Excellency, articles of agreement were finally aſſented to and confirmed on both ſides."

"*Chatham, Jan.* 31. On the 20th inſtant, about 160 ſoldiers of the Jerſey brigade, following the example of the Pennſylvanians, left their huts, and proceeded to this place, under the direction of their ſerjeants. They were unacquainted with a late reſolution of the legiſlature, appointing commiſſioners to inquire into their inliſtments. But as ſoon as the commiſſioners, who met them here the Monday following, had read and explained that reſolution to them, they immediately agreed to return to their duty. The commandant of the brigade, in conſideration of their great penitence, and of their being unacquainted with the meaſures adopted for ſettling

the

the diſputes reſpecting inliſtments, promiſed full pardon to all who immediately returned to and continued in their duty; but upon the way to, and after their arrival at the huts, a few of the ringleaders, encouraged by emiſſaries from Sir Harry, and perhaps by the too great clemency of granting them a general pardon, again became inſolent and mutinous. A detachment from the main army, under the command of General Howe, which had been ſent to quell the mutineers, arrived about this time; when thoſe who had forfeited the pardon, by not performing the conditions, were apprehended by order of the General; and David Gilmore, ſerjeant in the 2d regiment, and John Tuttle, private in the 1ſt, were tried, found guilty, and immediately executed. Every mark of penitence and reſpect for order was manifeſted by the others who had offended, and entire order and ſubordination took place in the brigade.

Laſt week the enemy hung at Bergen-point, one Ball, an inhabitant of Rathway, who was ſuſpected of being a ſpy.

During the holidays, an attempt was made by ſome people in New York, and ſome from Long iſland, to ſeize the perſon of Sir Henry Clinton, and bring him off a priſoner to us; but it miſcarried, and his head-quarters are now ſecured by two field-pieces. Several are confined on ſuſpicion, in order to inveſtigate this matter." *Connecticut Journal.*

Rivington's New-York Gazette-Extraordinary of Feb. 3. by authority, contains the following account.

"On Wedneſday laſt, his Majeſty's ſhip Iris, Capt. Dawſon, arrived from the Cheſapeak, with the following account of the proceedings of the army under Brig. Gen. Arnold [21.].

The fleet having been ſeparated by a hard gale of wind, on the 26th and 27th of December, rejoined off the Capes of Virginia, and arrived in Hampton road on the 30th, except three tranſports and one armed veſſel, with upwards of 400 troops.

On the 31ſt of December, the troops were embarked in ſmall veſſels and boats, (part of which were captured on their arrival), and proceeded up James river, with the Hope and Swift armed veſſels. On the 3d of January, in the evening, they anchored at Flour de Hundred, about half a mile from Hood's fort, which kept up a heavy fire from a battery of three eighteen and one twenty-four pounders, and one braſs eight-inch howitzer; which only killed one man. Lt-Col. Simcoe, with 250 men, landed, and took poſſeſſion of the battery without oppoſition, ſpiked the iron guns, and brought off the howitzer. On the 4th, the fleet proceeded to Weſtover, about 140 miles from the Capes of Virginia; where the troops were immediately landed, and marched to Richmond, which they reached without oppoſition; the militia that was collected having every where fled on their approach. From hence Lt-Col. Simcoe marched with a detachment of the army to Weſtham; where the troops burnt and deſtroyed one of the fineſt founderies for cannon in America; and a large quantity of cannon, ſtores, &c. as ſpecified in the return.

Gen. Arnold, on his arrival at Richmond, found there large quantities of tobacco, ſalt, rum, ſail-cloth, and merchandiſe; and that part which was public property he deſtroyed.

The public ſtores, &c. ſaid to be at Peterſburgh, being found, on inquiry, not an object worth attention, the ſhips only were ſent up within ſix miles of that place; from whence they brought off ſome veſſels, ſeveral having been previouſly ſunk by the rebels.

The troops having effected this ſervice, marched back with five very fine braſs field-pieces, ſix-pounders, which they had taken, and arrived at Weſtover on the 7th, having performed a march of ſixty-ſix miles, through very heavy roads, and exceſſive rains, in three days, in an enemy's country, where they were ſometimes retarded for hours by the deſtruction of bridges, &c.

The 8th, in the evening, Lt-Col. Simcoe was detached with forty-two cavalry to Charles city court-houſe, nine miles from Richmond; where, with his uſual addreſs, he ſurpriſed about 200 of the enemy's cavalry and foot, killed about twenty, and took eight priſoners, with the loſs of one man killed and three wounded. Capt. Shanks, of the Queen's rangers, behaved on this, as on every other occaſion, with great bravery.

On the 9th, the army was joined by the troops in the miſſing tranſports; and on the 10th, the whole fell down the river to Flour de Hundred; where the General being informed there was a party

ty of 6 or 800 rebels, under the command of Baron Steuben, he landed with part of his troops; and ſent Lt-Col. Simcoe, with 300 men, about two miles to the croſs roads, where the enemy were poſted; Capt. Hatch, who commanded the vanguard, having with great gallantry drove in their picquet on the main body. A very heavy fire from the rebels killed three men, and wounded Capt. Hatch, Enſ. Sword, and about twenty privates of the Loyal-American regiment, whoſe conduct on this occaſion does them great honour: they then charged the enemy with ſuch firmneſs and reſolution, that they inſtantly fled on all ſides, and were purſued about two miles: but the darkneſs of the night, badneſs of the roads, and a heavy ſhower of rain falling about the time, put an end to the purſuit. On their return, three pieces of heavy and ſome light cannon, with a quantity of ſtores, &c. taken from the enemy, were put on board; and the troops, embarking at four next morning, the 11th, fell down the river; taking ſome ſtores, &c. on their way. They, on the 14th, anchored at Harding's ferry; the troops, horſes, artillery, &c. were landed; and, on the 15th, the army marched to Smithfield, on Pagan creek, ſeventeen miles from thence, where a quantity of proviſions, &c. were collected.

On the 16th, Lt-Col. Simcoe, with 200 men, was detached to Mackay's mills, three miles from Smithfield, to diſlodge about 200 of the enemy who had taken poſt there, and who fled upon his approach. Maj. Gordon was at the ſame time thrown over the creek, to cut off their retreat; but they took to the woods. On the 18th, the army moved to Sleepy-hole, on Nanſemond river, which Lt-Col. Simcoe paſſed with 200 men; and at two o'clock in the morning the army began to croſs the ferry: they were all over by eleven, and marched fifteen miles. When they were within five miles of Portſmouth, Lt Col. Simcoe was detached thither, and arrived at ten the next morning, time enough to prevent the town from being burnt, as threatened by the rebels; and on the 20th, in the morning, the whole army, to the great joy of the inhabitants, marched into Portſmouth in good health and high ſpirits.

Gen. Arnold acknowledges having received every aſſiſtance from Commodore Symonds, who commands the fleet; and ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the behaviour of the officers and men of the navy and army."

A return of ordnance, ammunition, ſtores, ſmall arms, &c. taken and deſtroyed, is ſubjoined. Moſt was deſtroyed, very little brought off.—The whole was effected with the loſs of only 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, and 5 privates, killed; and 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 2 drummers, and 19 privates, wounded.

Mr URBAN, *Corby, Dec.* 2. 1780.

YOur printing the following queries will oblige, yours, &c.

THOMAS WHITE.

Q. I. If ſolidity, or impenetrability, and inertneſs, be eſſential properties of matter, how can there be any motion in nature? or, in other words, how can the frame or ſyſtem of nature have an exiſtence, without matter's either having immaterial active powers ſuperadded to it, or the divine power and eſſence immediately attending it, as its conſtant mover?

Q. II. The diſcoveries lately made in philoſophy by Dr Prieſtley and others, plainly ſhew, that there are various kinds of air; and that atmoſpherical air is not an elementary, but a compound ſubſtance; and that it is tranſmutable, ſo as to become a conſtituent part of the ſubſtances of terrene bodies: do not theſe facts then refute and overthrow thoſe hypotheſes which make atmoſpherical air an element, and unchangeably active?

Q. III. Any hypotheſis that divides the elements of matter into active and paſſive, does not that hypotheſis aſcribe, imply, include, and allow, immaterial virtues or powers, eſſentially concerned or belonging to that part of matter, viz. the active elements?

Q. IV. Is it not impoſſible that the frame or ſyſtem of nature can ſubſiſt a moment of itſelf? and is not the ſuppoſition it can, the foundation and eſtabliſhment of Atheiſm, abſurdity, and ignorance? for if the frame or ſyſtem of nature be a ſelf-moving machine, as ſome hypotheſes make it to be, what is that but a ſelf-exiſtent machine?

T. W.

To

To Adm^l RODNEY, DIGBY, ROSS, &c.

WHO's this on *Winter* ſeas ſo bold,
His name in former annals told,
Again upon the wave?
His King, who lately ſaw him, knew,
And, ſmiling, from retirement drew
The loyal, juſt, and brave.

Equal to thee, the calm or ſtorm: —
And is thy boſom yet ſo warm,
'Mid ſhoals and winds to fight?
Yes, Juſtice, Virtue, warm'd thy breaſt,
Thy Country's love each wiſh poſſeſs'd,
And led thee through the night.

Tremble falſe France, and miſled Spain!
Britons new ſtrength, new courage gain,
While you unbleſs'd conſpire;
Virtue awhile may ſink in woe,
But, rous'd at length, th' inſulting foe
Kindle the latent fire.

And now it flames in RODNEY's breaſt,
With faithful ancient zeal impreſt,
His country has his heart;
Heav'n bleſſes now with kinder gleams
Of Hope, while Mercy's gentle ſtreams
Their ſecret joy impart.

DIGBY, thy tender, gen'rous care,
With Rodney's anxious wiſh would ſhare,
His captive friends to chear;
Thine, and each thoughtful breaſt as kind,
The ſailor's grateful thanks ſhall find,
And ſervice ever dear.

May ROSS accept the Muſes' love!
Thy ſilent virtues ſure ſhall move
The love of all the Nine;
Thou doſt not ſeek thyſelf a name,
No wiſh for titles, wealth, or fame,
But England's good is thine.

And you, ye Chiefs, to England dear,
Strangers alike to ev'ry fear
When duty calls to arms,
Virtue from you deſcends to all,
Joſcund they hear their country's call,
And happy union warms.

Now laſt — "not leaſt in love," — the Muſe,
Her WILLIAM's name wou'd fondly chuſe
The Britiſh youth among;
Still may the ſailors love thy name,
And happy health and blooming fame
Awake the future ſong!

So, in the ſpring, the promis'd roſe
Firſt buds, and budding gentle blows,
Beneath the morning-dew;
Till, nouriſh'd by a warmer ray,
The bluſhing leaves their ſweets diſplay,
And fragrance ever new.

E'en now the ſea-green ſiſters bind
A wreath around thy growing mind,
And deck their fav'rite ſon;
E'en now the Bourbon colours meet,
And laying at thy father's feet,
Thou tell'ſt how bravely won.

BRITISH SPIRIT REVIVED: An ode.

LO! along the ſea-girt ſhores
Now the Britiſh lion roars!
Tremble every daring foe!
Rous'd with anger and diſdain,
Now he ſhakes his ſhaggy mane,
And his eyes with ardour glow.
Ye who would impoſe the yoke
On the freeborn and the brave,
Who will ſhield you? who will ſave
From the vengeance ye provoke?

Glowing with the love of fame,
Fir'd with honourable ſhame,
Shame for recent ſloth, behold,
Albion, never known to yield,
Haſtens to th'embattled field;
And, with native vigour bold,
Bids her navy ſcour the deep;
Bids her pealing thunder roar.
With terror ſhake the adverſe ſhore,
And the raging billows ſweep.

Britiſh ſpirit uncontroul'd,
Wakes, as in the times of old:
Wakes, as when, of late, the Gaul
Felt his vain ambition quell'd;
And, with agony, beheld
His Atlantic iſlands fall.
While his dupe, vindictive Spain,
Th'inauſpicious league deplor'd:
Yet provokes the Britiſh ſword,
And ſhall weep, and wail, again.

Belgia too! — let Belgia join,
Envious in their foul deſign;
Envious of an ancient friend:
Belgia, with contrition due,
Shall her reckleſs folly rue,
And to ſuppliant pray'rs deſcend.
Let her aid the baſe intrigue:
Britain, in herſelf ſecure,
Shall the frantic ſhock endure,
And confound each impious league.

Britiſh hearts! be firm and true!
Scorn them! ſcorn the madd'ning crew!
Be united; and defy
Every ſtorm that houls and roars,
And aſſails your happy ſhores,
Envious of your golden ſky.
Fearleſs, like your fires of old,
Truſt in Him, whoſe righteous ſway
Heav'n, and earth, and ſeas obey:
Britiſh hearts! be firm and bold.

R. H. P. G.

VERSES written on the great rejoicings and illuminations at the acquittal of Adm. Keppel. [41. 422.]

By a very gallant ſeaman.

WHile Peers and Commons head the riot,
Adieu to public peace and quiet!
A blinded crowd are ſure to follow,
And with their leaders hiſs and hallow.

Your

Your lighted ſtreets in Keppel's name,
Shew light to Keppel's burning ſhame.
The damage ſuffer'd in our ſtreets
Exceeds the lots of both the fleets.
Had that day's work been Sandwich' lot,
He had been tried, condemn'd, and ſhot.
Give Prejudice the cauſe to try,
A Keppel's clear'd, while Byng muſt die.
The man's a coward with the rabble,
Who bravely fought the Formidable.
Had he the Victory led that day,
He'd brought the double name away.
Yet had he brought the French to port,
We had not had ſuch noiſe and ſport.
A placeman's parts we don't confeſs;
A fleet like his could do no leſs.
Uthant, full twenty leagues and more,
Would then be reckon'd no *lee ſhore*.
Byng might have deem'd the Streights not meet,
For want of room to fight his fleet.
But nothing ſerves in his condition,
Who is not in the Oppoſition.

On DREAMS.

"DReams are from Jove!" thus ſung the bard of old.
The modern ſage, if not more wiſe, more bold,
To matter modify'd annexing thought,
From earth, from clay, their origin has brought:
"The Soul's a mere machine."—They thence explain
By motion's laws the viſions of the brain.
But how can Fancy then her vigils keep,
When this mechanic frame is lull'd to ſleep?
Tho' ſages may, yet ſure th'unletter'd clown
Ne'er ſeeks the hour when once his clock is down.
No; dreams as far the pow'rs of clay ſurpaſs,
As Julia's ſelf her image in the glaſs.
"Dreams are from Jove!" their origin divine!
No truth more ſure e'er ſpoke the Delphic ſhrine.
Fatigu'd with care, with daily toil oppreſt,
When now the languid carcaſe ſinks to reſt,
The ſoul takes wing,—to diſtant regions flies,
Exults, expands, and ſoaring mounts the ſkies.
Aſſumes freſh vigour,—thro' Elyſian groves,
Thro' Fairy ſcenes, her own creation, roves;
Revels in bliſs, to waking wights unknown,
The earth, the air, the univerſe her own.
She rhymes, harangues, or hails the abſent friend;
Her views enlarg'd, to future times extend.
No chains of matter can her pow'rs controul:
Thus dreams diſplay the grandeur of the ſoul.

The PARLIAMENTARY DUELLISTS.

Inſcribed to both MAJORITY and MINORITY.

AS ſoon as Cadmus had the dragon ſlain,
Its teeth he ſcatter'd o'er the furrow'd plain,
For ſo did gods and oracles ordain *:
The teeth, tho' buried, ſoon appear'd again,
But metamorphos'd into warlike men,
Who (ſuch the whimſical decree of Fate)
Attack'd each other with relentleſs hate.
'Twixt you, my maſters, and that earth-born race,
The dulleſt eye may much reſemblance trace:
Like them, to venom you importance owe,
With mutual ſpite, like theirs your boſoms glow;
Like them, you fight too—Here I ſtop indeed,
No farther will the parallel proceed;
For of that monſtrous multitude but five
Did (if mythologiſts ſpeak true) ſurvive;
But all our Duelliſts are yet alive!
O that ſome god, in pity to our ſtate,
Would make your courage equal to your hate;
By mutual wounds, then, all our factions ſlain,
Britain her former glory would regain.

* *See Ovid's Metam.* iii. 1.

VERSES written in Lord BATHURST's *gardens at Cirenceſter, in the year* 1759, *by Sir* JOSEPH MAWBEY, *Bt.*

IN theſe fair woods, whilſt thus unſeen I rove,
Where ſenſe and elegance ſeem moſt combin'd,
Say, ſhall no thought ariſe of her I love,
No ſweet idea bring her to my mind?

Yes, in this walk, impervious to the ſight,
Where *Bathurſt* oft directs his lonely way,
My lov'd ELIZA ſeems to grace my ſight,
And makes this gloom, thro' fancy, bright as day.

Here arm in arm methinks we fondly rove,
With ſweeteſt converſe talk of future bliſs;
Till loſt, tranſported with exceſs of love,
I from the bluſhing maiden ſteal a kiſs.

In Pope's alcove, it tir'd, awhile we ſit,
In rapture on my fair I fondly gaze,
And with in vain for all his ſkill and wit,
To ſing aloud my dear ELIZA's praiſe.

Gay K——e's ſpire we now at diſtance ſee,
Thro' verdant groves fair op'ning to the ſight,
And hope ſome temple, ſince our hearts agree,
Shall one day bleſs us by its ſacred rite.

Yes, ſlowly pacing Time our hands ſhall join,
Then Envy's ſelf ſhall ceaſe her baneful voice,
Unſpotted Faith and Virtue ſhall combine,
With Love unfading, to reward the choice.

What true delights from love and virtue ſpring!
How happy when they warm the youthful pair!
Each riſing morn freſh pleaſure ſure will bring,
Each other's happineſs their chiefeſt care!

Whilſt thus I muſe, thro' Fancy's pow'rful aid;
See Night's approach drive off declining day,
I quit the grove, without my gentle maid,
Joyleſs to think ſhe's diſtant far away!

H I-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND. [106.]

The royal aſſent was given to the following bills.

To theſe, by commiſſion, March 12.

An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

— for the regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

— for the better ſupply of mariners and ſeamen, to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and on board merchant-ſhips, and other trading ſhips and veſſels.

— for making compenſation to the proprietors of certain meſſuages, &c. in the counties of Kent and Eſſex, purchaſed in purſuance of two acts, 20° Geo. III. for ſecuring his Majeſty's docks, ſhips, and ſtores, at Sheerneſs and Chatham, and for better defending the paſſage of the river Thames at Graveſend and Tilbury fort.

— to explain and amend an act 19° Geo. III. for augmenting the militia.

— for extending the proviſions of three acts made 19° & 20° Geo. III. with reſpect to bringing prize-goods into this kingdom, to prizes taken from the States-General of the United Provinces; for declaring what goods ſhall be deemed military or ſhip ſtores; for regulating the ſale of, and aſcertaining the duties upon, Eaſt-India goods condemned as prize in the port of London; for permitting the purchaſers of prize-goods condemned abroad, to import ſuch goods into this kingdom, under the like regulations and advantages as are granted by law to captors themſelves; and for reducing the duties on foreign prize-tobacco.

— for further continuing an act 19° Geo. III. for allowing the importation of fine organzined Italian thrown ſilk, in any ſhips or veſſels, for a limited time.

— to continue the duty of one farthing per chalder on coals, granted by an act 23° Geo. II. for the more effectual repairing and maintaining the piers and harbour of Whitby, in the county of York.

Seven road and eleven private bills; — none of which relate to Scotland, except one, viz.

An act for repairing and widening the road leading from the port of Borrowſtounneſs, by the weſt of the borough of Linlithgow, and by the towns of Torphichen, Bathgate, and Whiteburn, and from thence ſouthward to the confines of the county of Linlithgow, at or near Hollhouſeburn.

To theſe, by the King, March 22.

An act for raiſing a certain ſum, by way of annuities and a lottery; and for conſolidating certain annuities which were made one joint ſtock by an act 2° Geo. III. with certain annuities conſolidated by ſeveral acts 25° & 26° Geo. II. and 5° Geo. III.

— for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning March 25. 1781.

— for appointing commiſſioners for putting in execution an act of this ſeſſion, "for granting an aid to his Majeſty by a land-tax."

— for the encouragement of ſeamen, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual manning his Majeſty's navy.

Six bills concerning roads, and other matters of police, and two private bills; — none of which relate to Scotland.

And to theſe, by the King, March 29.

An act for repealing the diſcounts and abatements upon certain foreign goods, and for granting additional duties upon tobacco and ſugar imported into G. Britain.

— for granting to his Majeſty an additional duty upon the produce of the ſeveral duties under the management of the reſpective commiſſioners of the exciſe in G. Britain.

— for keeping the militia forces of this kingdom compleat, during the time therein mentioned; and for regulating the admiſſion of ſubſtitutes to ſerve in the militia.

Four bills concerning roads, and other matters of police, and one private bill; — none of which relate to Scotland.

By an order of council, dated March 23. a former order, dated Dec. 29. 1780 [42. 667.], by which all Dutch ſhips employed in carrying cargoes of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St Vincent, and Dominica, ſhould be conſidered as neutral ſhips going to neutral ports, for four months, — is prorogued, and declared to continue for ſix months from the ſaid 29th of December; provided that ſuch ſhips ſhall appear to have been cleared out before the 1ſt day of April next.

By another order of council of the ſame date, the bounties to ſeamen and landmen who enter voluntarily to ſerve in the navy, and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves, are continued to the 30th of June. [42. 708.]

On the 13th of March ſailed from Portſmouth, with a large fleet of victuallers for Gibraltar, the grand Britiſh fleet, under

under the command of Vice-Adm. Darby, commander in chief, and Rear Adm^s Digby and Lockhart-Roſs; conſiſting of two ſhips of 100 guns each, four of 98, three of 90, one of 80, eleven of 74, ſix of 64, one of 60, one of 38, three of 36, two of 32, one of 28, one of 14, and four fireſhips. They were joined by four ſhips of the line and three frigates, off Plymouth, on the 16th. They were off Scilly on the 29th.

On the 13th ſailed likewiſe from Portſmouth, under the command of Com. Johnſtone, a fleet, conſiſting of one ſhip of 74 guns, one of 64, three of 50, three of 32, one of 28, two of 16, one of 14, one bomb-veſſel, one fire-ſhip, and ſeven armed ſhips; having under their convoy the Haſtings, Queen, Chapman, Valentine, Oſterley, Lord North, Latham, Eſſex, Aſia, Hinchenbrooke, Locke, Fortitude, and Southampton Eaſt-Indiamen, and a fleet of tranſports.

"*London, March* 30. The following regiments have marched for Plymouth and its environs: 50th foot, Leiceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, N. Glouceſter, Herefordſhire, Cornwall, Eaſt Devon, S. Glouceſter, Shropſhire, North Devon, Somerſet, Oxford, Hertford, Carmarthen, and Liſter's Yorkſhire light horſe.

By a letter from Lewes in Suſſex, it appears, that there were more ſhipping wrecked on that coaſt Jan. 26. than was ever before known in the memory of man. At Beamhide, a veſſel, ſuppoſed to be a victualling-ſloop, was daſhed to pieces, and every perſon on board periſhed. Oppoſite New-haven mill, a ſalt-veſſel ſhared the ſame fate, and every perſon on board periſhed. At Cuckmere, the Syren frigate and Race-horſe ſchooner both went to pieces; but the crews were ſaved. A veſſel at Crow-link, and another at Berling, were wrecked; the crews moſtly periſhed.—The Syren was a fine frigate, built about a year and a half ago at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and was ſheathed with copper. She carried 170 men, mounted 32 guns, and ſailed with the ſchooner as convoy to a ſmall fleet from Spithead to the Downs; but moſt of the merchantmen perceiving their danger before the Commodore, they tacked and ſtretched off. The frigate ſtruck about two o'clock, and immediately fired ſeveral guns as ſignals of diſtreſs to the Racehorſe; but the wind blowing a hurricane, they ſtruck themſelves between three and four in the afternoon.

SCOTLAND. [107.]

William Renney, wright in Kilmarnock, indicted, at the inſtance of John Walkinſhaw-Crawford, Eſq; of Crawfordland, of writing an anonymous incendiary letter, of date March 18. 1777, which had been put into the poſt-office of Kilmarnock, and was received by Mr Walkinſhaw-Crawford upon the 22d of the ſame month, having failed to iſt himſelf at the bar of the high court of juſticiary, Feb. 5. the uſual ſentence of fugitation, and confiſcation of his moveables, was pronounced againſt him by the court. [52.]

On the 12th of February came on, before the high court of juſticiary, the trial of James Maxton, ſtocking-maker in Creiff, James Fiſher and David Campbell, his apprentices, James Fiſher, ſervant or apprentice to William Key weaver in Creiff, and William Roſs, day-labourer in Pittenzie, indicted, at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, for having, in the evening, and under the cloud of night, of the 16th of December laſt, aſſembled, with others their aſſociates, in a riotous and tumultuous mob, in the village of Creiff, pariſh of Creiff, and ſhire of Perth, and broke into or entered the dwelling-houſe of William Maclellan, meal-ſeller in Creiff, where they aſſaulted his perſon, dragged him violently out of his houſe, put him upon a cart, carried him in that manner through the ſtreets of the village, and then along the public highway to the water of Earn, where they threw him into the river, with the cart above him, putting him in fear and in danger of his life. The libel was, with conſent of the Solicitor-General, reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment, and the uſual interlocutor on the relevancy was pronounced. On account of the non-appearance of a material witneſs, the trial was adjourned.—The trial was proceeded in on the 19th; and next day the jury returned their verdict, finding, all in one voice, the libel not proven againſt James Maxton, and James Fiſher his apprentice; but finding, alſo all in one voice, the libel proven againſt William Roſs, the other James Fiſher, and David Campbell; and, by a plurality of voices, they recommended Fiſher and Campbell to the mercy of the court, on account of their youth; to which was added in favour of Campbell an alleviating

ting circumſtance, he having gone into the river to aſſiſt Maclellan when they began to be apprehenſive that he was in danger of being drowned. — The two firſt-mentioned were diſmiſſed from the bar, after receiving a ſuitable exhortation from the Lord Juſtice-Clerk. On the 23d judgement was given on the reſt, ſentencing Roſs to be kept in Edinburgh priſon till Wedneſday, April 18. then to be delivered over by one ſheriff to another, till he be lodged in Perth priſon, there to be kept till the firſt market-day, and on that day to be publicly whipt through the ſtreets of that town; then to be ſet at liberty; but within twenty days after being ſo whipped, to leave Scotland, and never to be found in it afterwards, on pain of being again whipped and baniſhed as often as he ſhall be ſo found in Scotland. Fiſher was ſentenced to be kept in Edinburgh priſon five months, and Campbell three months, and afterwards till they find caution to keep the peace for twelve months after their liberation, under a penalty of 300 merks Scots each.

On the 26th of February came on, before the ſame court, the trial of James Baywater, late ſailor on board the Alfred armed ſhip, indicted, at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, for robbing Peter Elliot, bottle-blower in Leith, of a few ſhillings, a ſilver watch, and his hat, on the night of Saturday the 23d of December laſt, about ten o'clock, on Leith walk. The relevancy was determined, the witneſſes examined, and the jury charged and incloſed the ſame day. Next day the jury returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel guilty. But the counſel for the pannel ſtarting an objection to the legality of the verdict, on account of a miſnomer in the liſt of aſſize, the court delayed the conſideration of it. —— Counſel were heard on the objection, March 2. The caſe was this: In the liſt of aſſize ſubjoined to the copy of the indictment ſerved on the pannel, there was an error in the printing, "John *Letham*," inſtead of "John *Lothian*," and Mr Lothian was one of the fifteen who compoſed the jury. It was impoſſible for the pannel, ſaid his counſel, to make objections to a juryman whoſe name was not in the liſt: He might be brother-uterine of the perſon robbed; and other objections equally relevant might lie againſt him: ſo that the number of perſons who paſſed upon the pannel's aſſize could legally be computed at no more than fourteen; and therefore the verdict of a jury ſo compoſed, could not have the effect of producing a condemnatory ſentence, but the pannel fell to be abſoilzied. The objection was ſupported, with great ability, by Meſſ. David Rae, John Maclaurin, and Andrew Croſbie, who voluntarily and humanely gave their aſſiſtance to Meſſ. James Grant and Robert Hodgſon Cay, the counſel appointed for the pannel by the court. Mr William Nairne ſpoke in anſwer. The judges then delivered their opinions. It was acknowledged, that the name was wrong ſpelled in the printed liſt ſerved on the pannel: but the record of the court, and the executions returned by the proper officer, were free from any ſuch error. The pannel, it was admitted, had a right to object againſt any perſon being put upon his aſſize who was not in the liſt ſerved upon him: but that objection ſhould have been made when the perſon omitted came to be ſworn in as a juryman. It was now too late, when, after being aſked, no objection had been made, and the jury had returned an unanimous verdict againſt him. If the doctrine pleaded for the pannel were liſtened to, the moſt dangerous conſequences might enſue: The greateſt criminal, for a few guineas, might evade puniſhment, eſpecially on a circuit trial, where the ſervice of an indictment is generally truſted to a meſſenger. This perſon might, from favour, or for a bribe, furniſh the priſoner with an erroneous liſt of witneſſes or jury: The priſoner might keep this in his pocket till the trial ſhould be over; and then, if found guilty, would produce this erroneous copy with which he had found means to get himſelf ſerved, and inſiſt for an acquittal. Other dangerous conſequences were pointed out. The court unanimouſly repelled the objection; and ſentenced the pannel to be hanged, in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday, April 11. — But before that day a reſpite of execution arrived.

On the 19th of March ſailed from Leith road the Leith armed ſhip, Capt. Rothe, with the convoy for Shetland [107.], having on board ſtores for the fort to be built there. Capt. Fraſer, engineer in chief in Scotland, with a detachment of the train of artillery, and a number of artificers, went with the convoy. They were to ſtop at Aberdeen to take in the troops.

CAPTURES. [110.]

By Britiſh men of war.

From Lloyd's Liſt.

By the Prudent: The Eliſabeth and Sophia, from St Euſtatia, carried into Plymouth.

By the Prudent and Ambuſcade: The American, a French frigate of 32 guns and 245 men, carried into Portſmouth.

By the America: The Neptune, Rogers, from Jamaica for Charleſtown, retaken, carried into New York.

By the Alarm: The Sophia, Eliſabeth, from Stockholm, retaken, carried into Briſtol.

By the Royal Oak: The Dawes, late Brown, retaken, laden with 450 hhds tobacco, and ſix other veſſels, carried into New York.

By the Friendſhip cutter: The Juffrow Maria, from Hamburg for Limerick, with ſtaves, carried into Hamble.

By the Monkey cutter: Le Deux Amis privateer, carried into Yarmouth.

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Alexander and Friendſhip: A Dutch galliot, with 850 cheſts of oranges, from Liſbon for London

By the Britannia ſkiff of Ilfracomb: A large Dutch ſhip, from Euſtatia for Amſterdam, carried into Kingroad.

By the Admiral Edwards privateer of Dartmouth: The St Joſeph, a Spaniſh polacre packet of 14 guns, 8 ſwivels, and 3 cohorns, from Madeira for Cadiz, carried into Plymouth.

By the Tartar: The Expedition, Rieſe, a Dutch ſhip, from Malaga, carried into Falmouth.

By the Kite: The Two Siſters, Groot, carried into Falmouth.

By the Greyhound privateer: The Betſey privateer, of 16 guns, belonging to Liverpool, retaken, and carried into Kingroad.

By the Ranter privateer of Pool: The Cherburg privateer of Pool, retaken, and carried into Pool.

By the Syren privateer of Alderney: Vrow Catharina, from Cadiz for Oſtend, carried into Plymouth.

By the Experiment privateer of London: A French privateer of 8 guns and 40 men, carried into Exon.

By the Brutus of London: The George, from Kilibegs for Corke, retaken, and carried into Torbay.

By the Nabob privateer of Liverpool: The Leinſter Packet, from Glaſgow for Briſtol, retaken, and carried into Mountſbay.

By the Peggy privateer of Folkſton: The Hope, Kerſmaker, from Catalonia for Amſterdam, with brandy, carried into London.

By the Friendſhip, Bell: De Hooper de Viſſer of Amſterdam, from Seville, with 900 cheſts of oranges, ſent for Topſham.

By the Fox of Dartmouth: The Adriana, from Grenada for Amſterdam, carried into Torkey pier, near Torbay.

By the Achilles privateer of Dartmouth: The Demaas, from Smyrna for Rotterdam, carried into Portland.

By the Stormont privateer of Liverpool: The Henry and Maria, from Salonica for Amſterdam, with 462 bales of cotton, left at Forlorn, near Wexford.

By the Defiance privateer of Jerſey: The Emperor Joſeph, of Oſtend, from Curacoa for Rotterdam, carried into Plymouth.

By the Enterpriſe of London: The St Magnus, of 200 tuns, with proviſions, wine, and brandy, from Rochfort for Breſt, carried into Falmouth.

By the Stag privateer of Jerſey: The Eagle, Jackſon, from New York for Liverpool, retaken, ſent for Guernſey; and the Active, carried into Southampton.

By the Job cutter: The Judith, Catharina, a Dane, from Genoa for Amſterdam, carried into Falmouth.

By the Eſſex, Potter: Two ſhips, from Euſtatius for Amſterdam, laden with 409 hhds ſugar, 780 ſacks and 4 hhds coffee, 119 hhds tobacco, 26 ſacks cocoa, and 20 ditto ginger. One of the prizes is arrived at Crookhaven.

By the Stag, Wilſon: Two prizes, carried into St Kitts, valued at 14,000 l. currency.

By a Dartmouth privateer: The Eliſabeth, Helena, from Grenada for Rotterdam, carried into Falmouth.

By the Fly privateer of Liverpool: The Ufrow Rebecca and Anna, from Grenada for Amſterdam, carried into Kinſale.

By the Cæſar and Greyhound privateers of Briſtol: L'Amazone, of 16 guns and 47 men, carried into Plymouth

By the Eliſabeth, Welſh, from Newfoundland: A rich Dutch ſhip, loaded with bale goods, carried into Liſbon.

By the Sir Joſeph Yorke privateer of Liverpool: A Dutch veſſel, loaded with ſalt, carried into Waterford.

By the Rambler privateer of Guernſey: The Vrow Cornelia, from Curacoa for Rotterdam, carried into Guernſey.

By the Tamar privateer of Alderney: L'Aimable Jane, from Cape François for France, carried into Glendore in Ireland.

By the Tartar privateer of Dartmouth: The Maria Antonia, of 300 tuns, from Leghorn for Amſterdam, carried into Torbay.

By

By the Hornet letter of marque of Briſtol: A ſloop with proviſions, from Euſtatia for Guadaloupe, carried into St Kitts.

By the Hector privateer of London: A ſhip from Larach for Tetuan, with 7000 hides and a large quantity of bees wax; and a large Dutch ſhip, from Amſterdam for Marſeilles, with iron, lead, and bale goods; both carried into Mahon.

By the Bellona of Briſtol: The Surveillante, from Bourdeaux for St Domingo, carried into Tortola.

By the Aurora privateer, Blackmore: The Concordia, De Boer, from Seville for Amſterdam, carried into Tortola.

By the Fame privateer, Moore: The Liberty, a Dutch ſhip, from Liſbon for Leghorn, carried into Leghorn.

By the Minerva of Liverpool, and the Jupiter of Briſtol: The Fox privateer of Liverpool, retaken.

By the Britiſh Lion privateer of Dartmouth: A Dutch ſhip, from Alicant for Amſterdam, laden with barilla, ſaffron, &c. valued at 15,000 l. carried into Torbay.

By the Viper, Cowell: A ſchooner from Salem for Grenada, with wine and lumber, carried into Antigua.

By the Spitfire privateer of Plymouth: A letter of marque, from Boſton, with naval ſtores, carried into Plymouth.

By the Deception, Marſh: The Alcyon, from Lubeck for Roſcoff, with lintſeed, carried into Yarmouth. The Alcyon was firſt captured by the Spy privateer, retaken by the Fearnought of Dunkirk, and laſtly recaptured by the Deception.

By the Manifeſto privateer of London: The St Mathine French privateer, carried into the Downs.

By the Achilles privateer of Weymouth: The Meers, Dutch ſnow, from Smyrna, with cotton, wool, &c. carried into Portſmouth.

By the Spitfire privateer of Corke: A large Dutch ſhip, from Curacoa for Amſterdam, carried into Corke, valued at 20,000 l.

By whom taken not mentioned: The Twee, Frienden, Angel, from Amſterdam for Smyrna; the Mary, Galbraith, from Jamaica for Carolina, retaken, carried into New York; the Delphin, Peters, from Alicant for Oſtend, carried into St Ives.

By the French, &c.

The Polly, Webb, from Halifax for Surinam, carried into the French Weſt-India iſlands.

The Neptune, Cook, from London for America, carried into Morlaix.

The Adventure, Rolanſon, from Halifax for Newfoundland, carried into Salem.

The Fly, Taylor, from St Kitts for Halifax, carried into Cape Sable.

The Agnes, Boreland, from Clyde for New York, carried into Boſton.

The London, Whitney, from Milford for Dartmouth, carried into Breſt.

The Britannia, Carey, from London for New York, carried into Martinico.

The St John's Packet, Smith, from Yarmouth for New York, ſent for Salem.

The Catharina, M'Aliſter, from Mountſbay for Gibraltar, carried into Algeſiras.

The Princeſs-Royal, Dean, from London for Gibraltar, carried into Algeſiras.

The Perſeverance cutter, from Liſbon for Gibraltar, carried into Algeſiras.

The Drie Gratien, from Liverpool for Amſterdam, carried into Morlaix.

The Triton, from Glaſgow for America, carried into Morlaix.

The Hope, Macneil, from Liverpool for Charleſtown, ſent for Boſton.

The Rodney, from Newfoundland for Barbadoes, carried into Salem.

The Aurora, Gordon, from Corke for New York, carried into America.

The Keppel, Robinſon, from London for New York, carried into Newbury.

The Sincerity, White, from Liverpool for New York, carried into Salem.

The Biddy, Raventry, from Charleſtown for New York, carried into Salem.

The Prince of Wales, Smart, from St Kitts for Charleſtown, carried into N. Carolina.

The Suſanna, Doran, from the Leeward iſlands for Halifax, carried into New England.

The Happy Return, Day, from Waterford, carried into Breſt.

The Swift, Cook, from Newfoundland for Leghorn, carried into Spain.

The John, Tizzard, from Pool for Newfoundland, carried into Boſton.

The Heart of Oak privateer of London, ſent for France.

The Joſeph, Harriſon, from Liverpool for London, carried into Morlaix.

The Diſpatch, Renouf, from Newfoundland for Jerſey, carried into St Maloes.

The Bejou, Brown, from Faro for Gibraltar, carried into Teneriffe.

The Ranger privateer, Vallant, carried into Granville.

The Hibernia brig, Biſhop, from Newfoundland, carried into Breſt.

The Molly, French, from Newfoundland for Oporto, carried into Salem.

The Reward, Gardiner, from the ſouthern fiſhery, carried into Breſt.

The Thames, Fox, from St Lucia for London, carried into Boſton.

The Nymph of Tagus, Bodkin, from Liſbon

Liſbon for Gibraltar, carried into Algeſiras.

The Hope, Melling, from Liverpool for Barbadoes, carried into Morlaix.

The Loyalty privateer of Liverpool, and other two prizes, carried into Breſt.

The Eagle privateer of Leith, Gray, of 16 guns and 61 men, was ſunk by the Sans Peur, Capt. Fall, after a moſt obſtinate engagement of three hours and a half, off the coaſt of Holland; the crew were ſaved.

The Kitty, Provan, from Jamaica for London, carried into Newburn.

The Eagle, Dowe, from Charleſtown for Clyde, carried into N. Carolina.

The Five Friends, Hooper, from St Lucia for London, carried into Boſton.

The Hoop, Dirk, from Falmouth for Leghorn, carried into Leghorn.

The Richard, Bennet, from Guernſey for Briſtol, carried into Breſt.

The Pengwin, Pitts, from Madeira for New York, carried into New London.

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Succeſs, Small, from Jamaica for New York; the Cooper, Dwyer, from Newfoundland for a market; the Kite privateer, Abrams, of Dartmouth; the Mary privateer of Dartmouth, Cumming; a ſchooner privateer of Plymouth; the Succeſs, Heath, from Liverpool for Exeter; the Prince of Wales privateer of Exeter; the Ranger cutter, Brightmell, of 12 guns and 45 men; the brig Betſey, from New York for Charleſtown; the Philippa, Wallace, from Oporto for New York; the Hawke, Gledhill, from Jamaica for London.

Taken, but ranſomed: The Olive Branch, Powe, from London for Whitehaven, for 1500 guineas; the Bachelor, Lee, from Gatcomb, for 500 guineas; the Stephenſon, Lambton, from Briſtol for Newcaſtle, for 1000 guineas; the Goodwill, from Limerick for Corke, for 3300 guineas; the Acton, Roberts, from London for Liverpool, for 2000 l.; the John, Peatſon, of Shiels, for 700 guineas; the Smelt, Coxon, of Sheils, for 400 guineas; the Fanny, Potter, of Yarmouth, for 300 guineas; a ſnow from Sheils, for 400 guineas; the Concord, of Blyth, Gibſon, for 500 guineas; the Content, Curtis, from Lynn for Shiels, for 550 guineas; the Garland, Miller, from Liverpool for Pool, for 200 guineas; the Friendſhip, Bromwell, of Marazion, for 150 guineas; the Friendſhip, Williams, from St Ives for Swanſey, for 100 guineas; Three Siſters, Monchoſe, from Cowes for Corke, for 600 guineas; Medway, Butcher, from Portſmouth for Corke, for 500 guineas; Anthony, Church, from Cowes for Corke, for 500 guineas; John and Ann, Brooker, from Chicheſter for Corke, for 300 guineas; Louiſa, Brooker, from ditto to ditto, for 200 guineas.

Marriages.

March 1. At Gartnagrenoch, Argyleſhire, Mr Neil Macgibbon writer in Inveraray, to Miſs Mary Campbell, ſecond daughter of Dugald Campbell, Eſq; of Kintarbat.

5. At London, Lord Althorpe, ſon of Earl Spencer, to Miſs Bingham, daughter of Lord Lucan.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr Patrick Campbell, of London, to Miſs Anne Livington, daughter of the deceaſed Patrick Livington of Midfield, Eſq;

17. At London, Viſcount Mahon, to Miſs Louiſa Grenville, only daughter of the Hon. Mr Grenville.

20. John Dickſon of Culter, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Mary Gibſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr Gibſon miniſter of St Cuthbert's.

21. At Edinburgh, John M'Kenzie, Eſq; of Allangrange, to Miſs Catharine Falconar, eldeſt daughter of the late James Falconar, Eſq; of Monkton.

Births.

"*Mittau, Feb.* 14. On the 8th inſtant, the Ducheſs of Courland was ſafely delivered of a princeſs." *Lond. Gaz.*

March 2. The lady of Alexander Hume, Eſq; of a daughter.

9. The lady of —— Drummond, Eſq; of Charing-croſs, London, of a daughter.

Deaths.

Dec. 1780. In Jamaica, John Mackenzie, Eſq; attorney, ſon of the late Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq; of Inchcoulter.

Feb. 3. At Bourdeaux, Jacob Sandilands, Eſq; of Strathtyrum.

In the iſland of Hay, Mr John Macmillan, miniſter of Kilchoman in that iſland.

March 2. At his palace of Deſſau, Prince Eugene of Deſſau, Field-Marſhal of the Saxon army, in the 76th year of his age.

2. At Jordinſton, Perthſhire, Mrs Jean Hay, ſpouſe to Rear-Admiral John Knight of Jordinſton.

3. At London, William Hay of Newhall, Eſq;

5. Near Duplin, Perthſhire, James Herdman, a common labourer, aged 102. He was very healthy till within three weeks of his death, and retained his judgement to the laſt.

6. At Stebbing, in Eſſex, Mr Worm, maſter of the George Inn, aged 101.

7. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr John Preſton, brother to the late Sir George Preſton of Valleyfield.

8. At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert Arbuthnot, Eſq; ſecretary to the board of Truſtees.

9. At

9. At Wreſt, in Bedfordſhire, aged thirty years, Alexander Lord Polwarth, only ſon of the Earl of Marchmont. His Lordſhip, in July 1772 [34. 398.], married a daughter of the Earl of Hardwick, and the Marchioneſs Grey; but dying without iſſue, the Engliſh barony of Hume, created in 1776 [38. 280.], is extinct.

9. Adrian Hope, Eſq; of Amſterdam, aged 72. He was a younger brother of the great founder of the houſe of that name. [41. 685.]

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wallace of Cairnhill.

11. At Edinburgh, Miſs Judith Fullerton, ſiſter of William Fullerton of Carſtairs, Eſq;

12. At Ballechin, Perthſhire, Miſs Iſabella Steuart, eldeſt daughter of Robert Steuart, Eſq; of Ballechin.

14. At Maidſton in Kent, aged 102, Joſhua Freeman, Eſq;

15. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of William firſt Earl of March.

15. At Air, Mrs Sarah Cuninghame, ſpouſe of William Campbell, Eſq; junior of Fairfield.

20. At Pitfour, Aberdeenſhire, Mrs Eliſabeth Ferguſon, a maiden lady, aged 83, ſiſter of the late Lord Pitfour.

20. At London, Sir Francis Hamilton, Kt, aged 82.

21. At Newbury in Berkſhire, Lord Robert Kerr, youngeſt ſon of Robert Duke of Roxburgh, Colonel of the Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Baillie, wife of Alexander Baillie, Eſq; of Dochfour.

23. At his houſe of Seggyden, James Hay, Eſq; of Seggyden.

25. At Paiſley, Mr James Morriſon, one of the miniſters of that place.

26. At his houſe near Rocheſter, Sir William Buchanan, Kt, aged 82, formerly a member of parliament for Staffordſhire.

26. At Huntington, Eaſt Lothian, George Gray, Eſq; He was phyſician to the Engliſh factory at Calcutta in the Eaſt Indies upwards of forty years.

29. At Gogar, Edinburghſhire, Sir John Gibſone of Pentland, Bt.

31. Dr Robert Watſon, Principal of the univerſity of St Andrew's, and author of the hiſtory of the reign of Philip II. King of Spain.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

March 3. to appoint Ralph Heathcote, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Miniſter-Plenipotentiary at the court of the Elector of Cologne, in the room of George Creſſener, Eſq; deceaſed.

3. to appoint William Browne, Eſq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda or Somer iſlands in America, in the room of George James Bruere, Eſq; deceaſed.

13. to preſent William Hamilton, A. M. to be Profeſſor and Teacher of Botany and Anatomy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

19. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Walter Stirling, Eſq; captain in the navy.

24. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and their heirs-male, viz.

Sir Robert Barker, Kt, of Buſbridge, in the county of Surry;

Joſeph Banks, Eſq; of Reveſby Abbey, in the county of Lincoln;

John Ingilby, Eſq; of Ripley, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York;

Alexander Craufurd, Eſq; of Kilburny, in North Britain;

Valentine Richard Quin, Eſq; of Adair, in the county of Limerick, in Ireland;

William Lewis André, Eſq; (captain in his Majeſty's 26th regiment of foot), of Southampton, in the county of Southampton;

Francis Sykes, Eſq; of Baſildon, in the county of Berks;

John Coghill, Eſq; of Richings, in the county of Buckingham; and

John Moſley, Eſq; of Ancoats, in the county of Lancaſter.

War-office, March 3.

12th foot: Capt. Adam Colt, of 73d foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Henry Ormſby.

84th foot: Capt. Patrick Sinclair, late of the 15th foot, to be Captain, vice John M'Dougall.

Lieut. Kenneth M'Kenzie, of 78th foot, to be Captain of an Independent Company of foot.

War-office, March 6.

3d foot-guards: Capt. William Anne Douglas to be Captain of a Company, vice Sir Thomas Fowke.

War-office, March 10.

3d foot-guards: Capt. William Douglas Clephane to be Adjutant, vice William Anne Douglas.

100th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Craufurd to be Captain, vice George Hamilton; and Lieut. Patrick Haggart to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Craufurd.

Southern Fencible-men: Capt.-Lieut. Sir William Maxwell, Bt, to be Captain, vice Lord Binning; and Lieut. Andrew Plummer to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Sir William Maxwell, Bt.

War-

War-office, March 17.

4th foot: Capt.-Lieut Chriſtopher Breary to be Captain of a Company, vice John Farrier; and Lieut. John Thomas Maddiſon to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Chriſtopher Breary.

War-office, March 24.

1ſt troop of horſe guards: Corn and Maj. William Calderwood to be Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Dufaur Eaton.

Thomas Lampriere, Gent. to be Deputy-Commiſſary of the Muſters in the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, vice William Charles Lampriere.

War-office, March 31.

20th light dragoons: Lieut John Campbell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Simon Wilmot.

21ſt light dragoons: Lieut. Hugo Maynel, of 3d dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Quantock

4th foot: Lieut. Alexander Brodie to be Captain, vice Hon John Rawdon.

Commiſſion ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

12th dragoons: Lieut. Guy Perceval to be Captain, vice Arthur Cole; by purchaſe.

Prices of grain at Haddington, April 13.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21s. 6d.	20s. 0d.	18s. 6d.
Bear,	14s. 6d.	13s. 4d	12s. 6d.
Oats,	12s. 6d.	11s. 8d	11s. 0d.
Peaſe,	11s. 8d	11s. 0d	10s. 0d.

Edinburgh, April 24 1781 Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 7d. Peaſe-meal, 7d.

PRICES of STOCKS.

Mar. 14. 1781.

3 per cent. Conſ. 59 3 8ths a 5 8ths.
4 p. ct. Conſ New 1777, 75 3 4ths a 76 op.
India Bonds, par a 1s. Pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 13 1 half per cent.
Long Annuities, 17 1 16th a 1 8th.
3 per cent. Scrip. 59 5 8ths a 7 8ths.
4 per cent. ditto, 76 1 4th.
Omnium, 9 1 half a 10 1 4th.
Ann. 1778, 12 7 16 a 1 half a 9 16ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 10s. a 11s.

Mar. 28.

South Sea New Ann. 57 1 8th a 1 4th.
3 per cent. Conſ. 58 3 8ths a 5 8ths.
4 ditto New 1777, 74 5 8ths.
India Bonds, 3s. Pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 12 3 4ths per cent.
Long Annuities, 16 7 8ths a 15 16ths.
3 per cent. Scrip. 58 3 4ths a 5 8ths.
4 per cent ditto, 75.
Omnium, 8 a 7 1 4th.
Ann 1778, 12 5 8ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 7s.

FARS for crop 1780, per boll, Sterling money.

MID-LOTHIAN, or EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Sterling	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Sterling.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Clean Wheat	1	0	0	Oats	0	11	0
Blacked ditto	0	18	0	Muirland Oats	0	9	9
Barley Bear	0	14	0	Oat-meal eight ſtone per boll	0	13	4
Blanded ditto	0	12	3	Peaſe	0	10	0
Rough Bear	0	11	9				

EAST LOTHIAN, or HADDINGTONSHIRE.

	First.				*Second.*			*Third.*		
Sterling.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*	*s.*	*d*	*f.*
Wheat	1	0	2	1	19	0	3	17	11	
Barley		14	4		13	11	1	13	4	2
Oats		12	2		11	6	2	10	7	1
Peaſe		10	1	3	9	8	2	9	2	1

Commiſſariot of HAMILTON and CAMPSIE.

Meal 15s. 4d. Bear 12s. Corn 10s. 2d. 23ds.

Archbiſhoprick and Commiſſariot of GLASGOW the ſame as that of Hamilton and Campſie.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

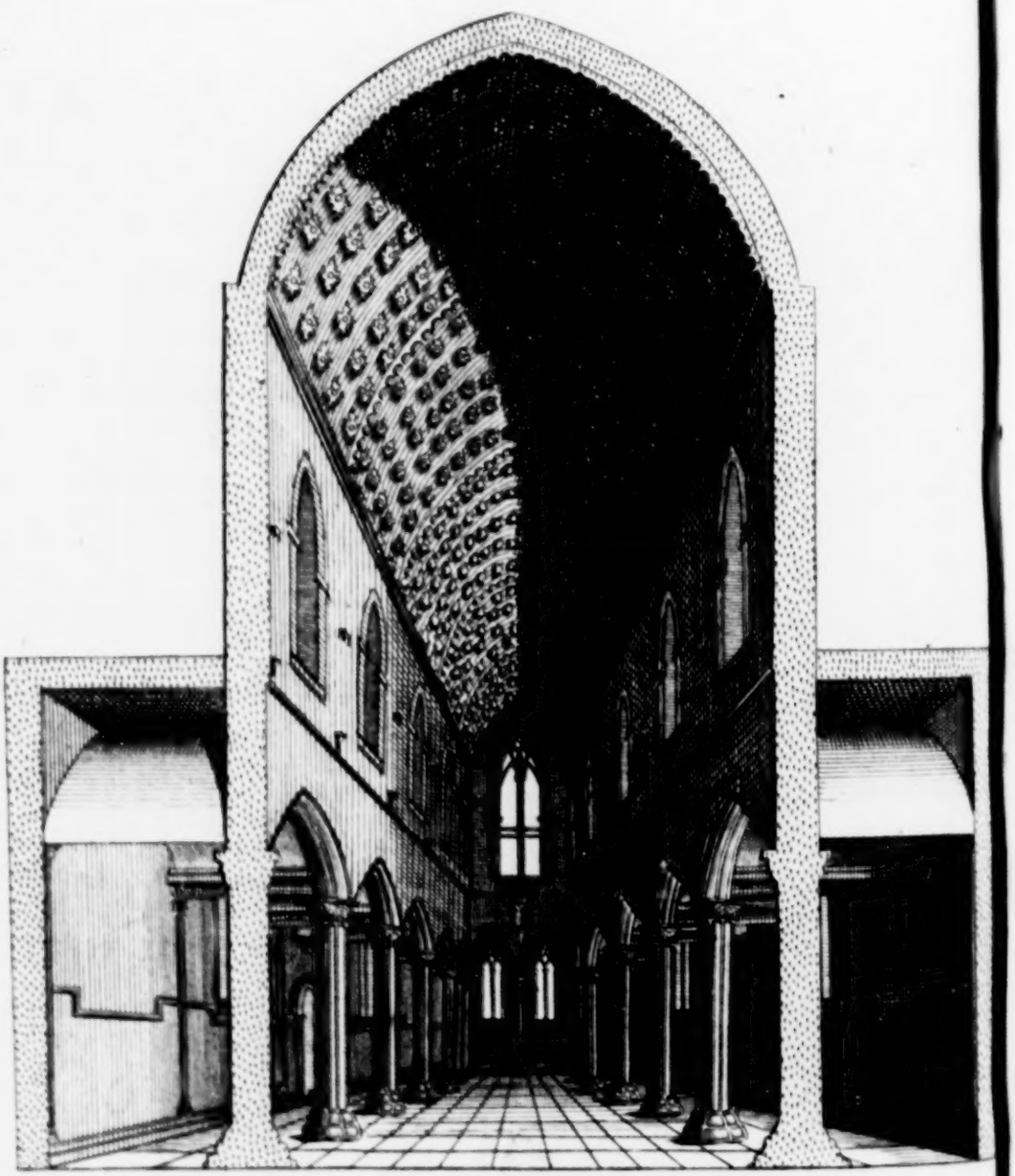
	Sterling.	*s.*	*d.*
Great Oats with fodder,	—	12	6
Ditto without fodder,	—	10	6
Brocked Oats with fodder,	—	11	6
Ditto without fodder,	—	9	6
Small Oats with fodder,	—	7	6
Ditto without fodder,	—	6	0
Bear with fodder,	—	14	0
Ware Bear with fodder,	—	13	0
Ditto without fodder,	—	11	6
Farm or market Bear without fodder,		12	0
White Meal, 9 ſtone,	—	12	6
Farm meal, 8 ſtone,	—	11	6
Market malt,	—	14	0
Peaſe,	—	11	0
Wheat,	—	18	0
Rye,	—	11	0

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in March 1781.

Males 29 } 65. Decreaſed 16.
Females 36 }

AGE.			N°	DISEASES.	N°
Under		2	18	Aged —	8
Between	2 &	5	11	Apoplectic fit —	1
	5 &	10	5	Aſthma —	1
	10 &	20	3	Bowelhive —	3
	20 &	30	4	Chincough —	2
	30 &	40	4	Conſumption —	21
	40 &	50	6	Dropſy —	1
	50 &	60	4	Fever —	8
	60 &	70	7	Small pox —	12
	70 &	80	2	Stillborn —	4
	80 &	90	1	Teething —	4
	90 &	100	0		

Inside of Roslin Chapel.



Inscription on the Architrave joining the Princes pillar to its opposite.

Forte est vinum fortior est rex fortiores sunt mulieres super omnia vincit veritas

Esd. Chap. 3. & 4.